BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,164 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
L.	Peshawur	3950	400	J. C. Talbot	9th Sept.
M.	Venetia	3736	500	A. B. Daniell	30th "
					FRIDAY.
L.	Bellerophon	4766	700	P. S. Tomlin	26th "
	Gwalior	3735	500	P. Harris	3rd Oct.
L.	Tanjore	3485	600	W. E. Breese	7th "
M.	Hydaspes	3961	500	G. Scrivener	27th "
L.	Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	4th "
	Nizam	3795	500	G. W. Atkinson	21st "
L.	Rhamses	4445	800	J. S. Murray	7th Nov
M.	Assaye	3533	501	S. F. Cole	14th "
L.	Carthage	3963	500	T. Fairclough	21st "
	Lusitania	3736	600	W. H. Thompson	28th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steamer-tender will leave the Company's Dockyard, Alexandria, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
VERONA	3115	600	L. H. Motte	19th	Sept.
MALWA	3909	600	A. C. Loagate	3rd	Oct.
MOSETTA	2938	700	G. W. Braby	17th	Nov.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be secured which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—First Class Rs. 620. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARES to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 325, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, Exclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Saadbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.		
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO				
KING	5,000	800	on Wednesday,	1st Oct
MANILLA	5,000	750	on Saturday,	1st Nov
CHINA				1st Dec

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer COLOMBO 4,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th September. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)	1st class	£ 7 4
Via Dieppe	1st class	5 11

Personal and heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE, 3,963 tons, will sail from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the 10th instant. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship, having been built for and run by this Company for many years, and has very superior accommodation for a large number of first class passengers. No others taken.

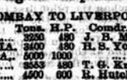
For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following are the probable sailings:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about
s.s. VICTORIA	3230	450	J. B. Murray	3rd Oct.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3400	450	R. S. Young	31st "
s.s. HIMALAYA	3000	1000		To follow.
s.s. NURIA	2953	450	T. G. Knox	do.
s.s. PERSIA	4500	600	R. Hutchison	do.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 5, Regent-Street, London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th September, 1884.

PASSENGER SEASON 1884.

MESSRS. KING, KING and Co. will on application forward, free of charge, a copy of their "HAND-BOOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS," and full particulars as to Berths available, Rates of Passage, dates of sailing, &c. by P. and O. and all other lines of steamers.

KING, KING AND CO.

Bombay, February 1, 1884.

THE s.s. ST. ALBANS has ARRIVED from London and is discharging in Prince's Dock. Consignees of Cargo are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods at once.

Matches and other inflammable articles must be removed as the steamer discharges, failing which they will be exposed at Consignee's risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Consignees of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts are requested to send their boats alongside to receive them, otherwise they will be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.

All chafed and damaged goods must be surveyed before removal. No claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Bombay, 4th September 1884. Agents.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, P. D. A., a FEMALE ELEPHANT named MARIO PEARES will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commissariat Office, Poona, on MONDAY, the 15th September, 1884, at 12 noon, Madras time.

The animal will be sold conditionally, the highest bid being subject to approval of the Assistant Commissary General, Transport.

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers and General Agents.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Millowners' Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, No. 30, Graham's Buildings, Sorab Bazar-street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., when members are requested to attend the meeting.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th September, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 8th September, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Bussrah, to the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on 11th September, 1884, noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S.S. "BUGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th September, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1884. Agents.

INDIA TO THE HOLY LAND,

EGYPT AND BACK,

Starting Bombay, September 16th and October 3rd.
Do. Calcutta, Sept. 4th, 13th, 18th, and 30th.
From Rs. 300 to 1,300.

A fifty days' trip, including all Steamers, Hotel, and Camp expenses.

Programme upon application.

Reduced Single and Return Tickets to Europe and Australia. *See* Book of Routes, with Maps, &c. 8.

Address—

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S

TABLE PLATE.

(BEST ELECTRO-PLATED)

LILY, BEADED AND THREADED PATTERN.

Table Forks and Spoons..... per doz. Rs. 27 cash
Dessert Forks and Spoons..... do. 22 "

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S NEW MINIATURE CRUET STANDS.

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 30, cash.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED SALVERS.

English, French, and American manufacture.
The largest and best selection in India.
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 75.

FOR THE TIFFIN BASKET.

Best Electro-plated Army and Navy Cups, comprising 1 Sodawater Tumbler, with reversible Sherry and Champagne Glass, invaluable to Travellers.

One Pint size Rs. 16, cash.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED ONE PINT SIZE BEER MUGS,

With and without covers, plain and richly engraved, suitable for Presentation.
From Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 27, cash.

THE "CARLTON" ENTREE OR BREAKFAST DISH, with oval revolving lid, Drainer and space for hot water, which may also be used as a Soup Tureen, 12 inch Plain, Rs. 90 cash.
Engraved, Rs. 100, cash.

TREACHER'S ELECTRO-PLATED LUNCHEON FRAMES

For Biscuits, Butter and Cheese.
Rs. 50, cash.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,

In a variety of beautiful Patterns.
Cases containing 4 or 6 each, from Rs. 27 to Rs. 60.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE

Of every description on sale by

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MALABAR, AND CUMBALLA HILLS, BREACH CANDY, AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO RESIDENTS.

KEMP AND CO.'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

44, CUMBALLA HILL,

Is replete with every requisite for the HOUSEHOLD AND NURSERY, contains the latest additions of Medical Comforts, and is under the Superintendence of a THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED LONDON PHARMACIST.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., Limited.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS AND ELASTIC SILK GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

	Rs.	a.
Stockings, per pair	9	0
Anklets, per pair	5	0
Knee-Caps, per pair	6	0
Thigh Pieces, per pair	8	0
Wristlets, each	2	0

ENEMA APPARATUS.

The Seamless India-rubber Enema	3	8
Higginson's India-rubber Enema	2	8
Lynch's Perfection Enema	4	8
Arnold's Simplex Enema—		
Best quality	15	0
Second do.	10	0
Third do.	5	0
Small do.	4	0
Matthew's Metallic Piston Enema	12	0
Maw's Brass Family Enema	10	0

Elastic Syringes of all sizes.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS.

Now universally recommended by medical men in England, Rs. 1-8 per packet.

LADIES' ABDOMINAL BELTS.

In every variety of material and pattern. Full details in illustrated Price List.

CELLULOID TRUSSES.

A large assortment of these goods has been received and unpacked. They are the best instruments of the kind ever imported, and are not affected by wet or wear. They will last a lifetime.

Single	Rs.	6
Double	"	12

Smaller sizes for children cheaper.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNRIVALLED SHERRIES

CASH. Per dozen.		CASH. Per dozen.
16 0	YELLOW SEAL. A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	16 0
20 0	EXTRA DRY PALE. A light, natural, unblended Wine.	20 0
22 0	PALE DINNER. An excellent Wine for general use.	22 0
25 0	VINO DE PASTO. A good, sensible Dinner Wine.	25 0
28 0	OLD DRY. Very superior, soft and dry.	28 0
28 0	GOLDEN. A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert W	28 0
28 0	SUPERIOR FINO. Old, pure, delicate, dry.	28 0
28 0	MANZANILLA. Very dry and pale.	28 0
38 0	SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO. Very old and choice.	38 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Timekeepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F. L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in Keyless, half-hunting and open face cases. The "smallest" the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold Hinges. Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair spring system Breguet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES
Rs. 90, 110 and 135.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. L. F. & Co. can recommend this well-finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. L. F. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employés to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Parcels sent post free throughout the whole of India.

Two years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.
Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Circumferentors.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets

Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Measuring Chains.
T. Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.

Stencil Plates.
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.

Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.

Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.
ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A SELECT PARCEL OF THE CELEBRATED

JAVA CIGARS,

IN SPLENDID CONDITION,

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, With its accompanying FLAVOR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves (at this season particularly), to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

		Per 1000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA	"COQUETAS" ...Rs.	30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS" ... "	35	" 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS" ... "	40	" 4 8

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS

were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH

they will send

[Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS

11, ESPLANADE ROAD.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colours and black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS

(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.
LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BRANCH HOUSES:

TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA. AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LADIES' HELMETS.

LADIES' CANTON HELMET, DRAB
Rs. 9-8.

LADIES' MAGDALA HELMET, DRAB
Rs. 9-8.

LADIES' VICEROY HELMET, DRAB,
Rs. 9-8.

LADIES' DR. TUSON'S HELMET DRAB,
Rs. 9-8.

LADIES' MELTON RIDING HELMETS
WHITE,
Rs. 10-8.

LADIES' DARJEELING HATS.
SINGLE BRIM, DOUBLE CROWNS,
Rs. 10-8.

WM. SILLITOE,
Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

THE PORTABLE TYPE-WRITER,

FOR TRAVELLERS, OFFICIAL, COMMERCIAL, LIBRARY, AND CAMP USE.

"A GREAT RELIEF TO BRAIN, EYE, WRIST, AND FINGERS."—UNIVERSAL GAZETTE.

THE PORTABLE TYPE-WRITER, like its predecessors, is an American invention. The following descriptive particulars will show how great an advance has been made on former old styles, and an inspection of the Machine will show how admirably it fulfils all the capabilities claimed for it.

SIZE AND WEIGHT.—The Portable Type-Writer occupies a space of only 14 by 7 by 2½ inches, and weighs enclosed in a strong oak case, under *eight pounds*.

CONSTRUCTION.—It is a simple and beautiful piece of mechanism, with no delicate complications, is manufactured of the best material, in a strong and durable manner, and is not liable, with ordinary care, to get out of order.

COMPLETENESS.—It is furnished with seventy-two (72) characters, including Capitals, Small Letters, Figures, and Signs (-, ½, ¢, &c.

CONVENIENCE.—It can be used upon any ordinary desk or table, or even upon the lap, in a railway carriage, a dak chaut, a bungalow, in bungalow, or in camp.

LEGIBILITY.—The type-writing of this machine is as clear and legible as printing, the impression being made directly from the type, the inking is effected by an ink-pad, upon which the supply of ink is easily regulated.

RAPIDITY.—A practised operator can write over forty words per minute, and a beginner, even at the end of one week's practice, may write from twenty-five to thirty words per minute, thus excelling a rapid writer with the pen.

COPYING.—A letter written by the Portable Type-Writer can be copied in an ordinary copying book, as if written with the pen.

ADAPTABILITY.—Unlike other machines, which necessitate the use of both hands, the Portable Type-Writer requires the use of one hand only. To a person who has lost an arm or a finger, or who is troubled with wrist paralysis, or afflicted with rheumatism in hand or arm, it is invaluable. For all who have much writing to do it will be found a great relief to brain, eye, wrist, and fingers.

ECONOMY.—It is less than half the price of other Type-Writers.

IT IS INVALUABLE for foreign correspondence, and to Government Officials, Public Companies, and Insurance Offices, Bankers, Merchants, Shorthand Writers, Clergymen, and Authors.

PRICE Rs. 150.

BOMBAY APPOINTED AGENTS:

COURT & CO., 21, ESPLANADE ROW, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., Limited.

VERY SUPERIOR ANEROIDS.

	Rs.	a.
Cassella's Pocket.—Altitudes to 6,000 feet	65	0
Own Maker.—1½-inch, Altitudes to 10,000 feet, compass on back	36	0
Own Maker.—2-inch, Altitudes to 8,000 feet	30	0
Cassella's 2-inch Thermometer and Stand	45	0
Own Name.—2½-inch Thermometer, Nickel-plated	22	0

MITHOFF'S HYGROSCOPES.

New and delicate instruments for indicating the aqueous saturation of the atmosphere. They are of eminent utility to industrialists, scientific men and physicians.

	Rs.	a.
4" Dial, Ordinary Frame	15	0
5" do., Lacquered Brass do.	22	8
5" do., do. do. do., with Thermometer, in Oak	30	0
5" do., Lacquered Brass, with Aneroid and Thermometer, in Oak	45	0
12" do., Nickel Watch Frame	22	8

McK. & R'S OVOID PILLS.

The Company is constantly receiving fresh supplies of these excellent preparations, and have seventy-three varities in stock, being all those of which formulæ are published.

Price Lists on application.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS held on the 20th instant it was resolved to call up the remaining Capital of the 2nd ISSUE and the following calls were made:—

Rs. 100 per Share due 15th October, 1884.
" 150 " " 15th November, 1884.

payable at the Bank of Bombay.

By order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 30th August, 1884.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability, and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to THE MANAGER.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th day of September, 1884, at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the following business, viz.—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st May, 1884.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To declare Directors in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st September, 1884.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2nd to 15th instant, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCK EXTENSION.

TENDERS are invited for the MASONRY and EXCAVATION of a WET DOCK of about 25 acres to be constructed on a site to the southward of the Prince's Dock, Bombay. The works include about 7,750 lineal feet of wharf walls, a sea entrance and a passage communicating with the Prince's Dock. Plans, conditions of contract, specification and form of tender may be seen at the office of the Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after the 27th August, 1884, and copies of the same, if available, may be obtained on payment of Rs. 120.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for contract No. 1 Masonry and Excavation, Dock Extension," are to be lodged with the Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust at Bombay at or before noon of the 14th day of November, 1884. No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

G. MANSON,
Secretary.

25th of August, 1884.

NOTICE.

TULSI WATER WORKS.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for the construction of a ROOF and OTHER WORKS for the Reservoir, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

The drawings can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where also can be obtained, on payment of Rs. 10 each, printed copies of the conditions of the contract, comprising:—

1. Articles of agreement.
2. Specification.
3. Bills of quantities.
4. Schedule of rates.
5. Form of tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a receipt from the Controller of Municipal Accounts showing that the sum of Rs. 3,000 (three thousand) in cash (or the equivalent in either Indian Government Paper or Bombay Municipal debentures) has been deposited with him as earnest money.

Tenders must be duly signed, enclosed in a cover addressed to E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and delivered at the office of the Municipal Commissioner not later than noon on Friday, the 26th of September, 1884.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
SHENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality (Water Department), Bombay, 22nd August, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE.....F. FROST.
MANAGERS.....TOWERS & BEVERLY.

THE EPOCH OF AN ILLUSTRIOUS SUCCESS!!!
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
BY A
CROWDED HOUSE
OF THE
ROSA TOWERS'
COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
Each and every Artiste greeted with continued acclamations of delight.

THIS MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8,
FOR THE LAST TIME
W. S. GILBERT'S
Extremely original Farcical Comedy in three Acts, entitled
ENGAGED;
OR
THE SCOTCH MARRIAGE.
IMMEDIATE TRIUMPH
OF
MDLLE. ADELA FRANZINI,
IN HER
DEXTEROUS BICYCLE PERFORMANCE.
Pronounced by a critical and delighted audience to be the most fascinating and faultless exhibition that has ever graced the Indian Stage.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, SEPT. 9.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
When will be presented
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY
MRS. WOOD'S EMOTIONAL DRAMA,
EAST LYNNE.
Lady Isabel ..... } MISS ROSA TOWERS.
Madame Vine ... }

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10.
WILL BE PRODUCED
CHARLES DANCE'S COMEDY IN TWO ACTS.
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS
AND
FRANK GREEN'S LONDON BURLESQUE,
SINBAD THE SAILOR,
With entirely new Scenery.

Box plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where seats may be secured for any Night in advance.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Business Manager for F. Frost ..... A. FIEDLER.

JUST RECEIVED,
BURROUGH'S ELIXIODS

	Rs.	A.
Of Bromide of Potassium	1	12
,, Iodide of Potassium	1	12
,, Iodide of Potassium with Bin-Iodide of Mercury	1	12
,, Bromide of Sodium	1	12
,, Calisaya Bark	1	12
,, Ferro-Phosphated Calisaya Bark	1	12
,, Phosphates of Iron, Quinine, Strychnine	3	8
,, Valerianate of Ammonia	2	8
,, Quinine	1	12
,, Pepsine	1	12
,, Phosphorus	1	12

BY
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST UNPACKED,

	Rs.	a.
KEPLER'S Pure Cod-liver Oil	1	10
Malt Extract	1	6
With Cod-liver Oil	1	6
With Ferriet Quinia Cit.	1	12
With Phosphates (Chemical Food)	1	12
With Ferri Iodid	1	12
With Hypophosphates.	1	12
With Hops	1	12
With Pancreatine	1	12
With Pepsine and Pancreatine	1	12

By
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited'
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IN RE BEJANJI FRAMJI and PALANJI JIRAMJI, lately carrying on business as General Merchants at Bombay under the name and firm of PALANJI FRAMJI, and in China under the name and firm of BEJANJI FRAMJI.

WHEREAS by a DEED of COMPOSITION, dated the 22nd day of June, 1884, and made between the said Palanji Framji and Bejanji Framji (the latter then and now in Hongkong in China), of the first part; Nathooram Joravarmul, Hajarilal Mooltanchand, Sorabji Nuserwanji Talati, Byramji Hirjibhoy Bhalsania and Shapurji Framji Dalal, of the second part; the said Nathoram Joravarmul, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Talati, Byramji Hirjibhoy Bhalsania, and Shapurji Framji Dalal, and the several persons and firms who have set their respective hands and seals in the second column of the schedule thereto, under written, being respectively creditors of the said Palanji Framji and Bejanji Framji, of the third part; for the considerations therein mentioned the said Bejanji Framji and Palanji Framji have in substance and effect assigned into the said parties of the second part as trustees of the said Indenture all the stock-in-trade, goods, monies, securities for money credits, and other the estate and effects of the said Bejanji Framji and Palanji Framji (except their wearing apparel) TO HOLD the same upon the trust and subject to the terms and conditions in the said Indenture set forth for the benefit of the general body of creditors who shall sign, seal, and deliver the said Deed or a duplicate thereof within six months from the date thereof;—And whereas the said Deed has since its first execution been signed by a large majority of creditors in number and value of the said Estate;—And whereas the said trustees will on and after the 1st day of October next proceed to investigate the claims against the said estate.—Now it is hereby notified that such of the creditors of the said estate as have not yet executed the said deed and who desire to take part in the distribution of the said estate are required to attend at the office of the undersigned on or before the 8thday of November next, at No. 7, Rampart-row, Fort, and to execute the said deed either in person or by duly constituted attorney; otherwise the trustees will proceed with the winding up of the estate without reference to the claims of such non-executing creditors. The creditors of the above estate are also hereby required within the aforesaid time to send in their claims with all proofs and evidences in support thereof to the undersigned at their above office or to the said trustees at Bazaar Gate-street, Fort. On or after the said 8th day of November next the said trustees will declare a first dividend on all admitted claims.—Dated this 5th day of September, 1884.

ARDESIR AND HORMASJEE,
Solicitors, High Court.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 342 OF 1883.

JAITHA BHIMA, NATHA OKHA, GULBA JUGGA, and KHOOBA DEEPA, Marwady inhabitants, now residing in Marwad, and DHUNNA LALLA, AJBA KHOOSHAL, LUKHA LABA, and MOOLLA VEERA, Marwady inhabitants, residing in Bombay in Agiary lane, without the Fort of Bombay, all carrying on business together in Bombay in partnership under the name, style and firm of JAITHA BHIMA and COMPANY ..... Plaintiffs.

SETT BHUGWANDASS SO NDERJI, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in Bazar Gate-street, within the Fort ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 20th day of November, 1883, it was ordered, *inter alia*, that the defendant should pay to the plaintiffs the sum of rupees ten thousand one hundred and forty, annas seven and pies three for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment, from the date of the said decree until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of sale, dated the 8th day of May, 1884, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest or the equity of redemption of the defendant Sett Bhugwandas Soonderji in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of the Bazar Gate-street within the Fort of Bombay, in the Fort district, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of the defendant's grandfather Veerjee Nanjee, under old No. 807, new No. 1688, old Survey No. 103, and new Survey No. 8508, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 82, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-four and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sha Narsinjee Khimjee, on or towards the west by the Bazar Gate-street, on or towards the north by the property of Premvahoo, wife of Doolubdas Pranjeewan, and on or towards the south by the property of Khimjee Jairam, and which said hereditaments and premises formerly were and are at present in the occupation of the defendant and his tenants.

NOW it is HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on SATURDAY, the 11th October, 1884, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale, put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said defendant, Sett Bhugwandas Soonderjee, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendant, Sett Bhugwandas Soonderjee, to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said defendant Sett Bhugwandas Soonderjee have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above-mentioned plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser other than the plaintiffs or any one or more of them; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser other than the plaintiffs or any one or more of them, to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 6th day of September, 1884.

DAVID WATSON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. TYABJI & DAYABHAI,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

SKINNY MEN.
"WELLS' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.
CLARET.—Unfortified natural Wine.
CABINET.—Ditto of Burgundy character.
These Wines are highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.
WM. WATSON & CO.
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

THE FANCY BAZAAR
IN AID OF
ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDORA,
WILL take place as usual on the 6th September, and will remain open for about a fortnight.
It will be held in the Convent.

FOR SALE
THE "OLD NINE ELMS" PORTLAND CEMENT.
THE following is a result of an official test of the above deservedly popular Cement:—

	Tensile strength.	Crushing strength.
Sample A, 340 lbs. per square inch.	1,518	per square inch.
,, B, 530 ,, ,,	3,028	,,
,, C, 580 ,, ,,	1,892	,,

It is strong, durable, and quick-setting.
WARDEN & Co.
32, Meadow-street, Fort.

TO BE LET, the upper-storied BUNGALOW at Mazagon, now in the occupation of Thomas Lidbetter, Esq. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Parel now in the occupation of S. W. Anderson, Esq., and formerly occupied by General Fuller. For rent and other particulars, apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, just vacated by Dr. Maconachia. For further particulars, apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, "THE WILDERNESS" at Malabar Hill, at present occupied by Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, Esq. For further particulars, apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a commodious upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on Victoria Road, Mazagon, vacated by H. E. Mirza Yousuff Khan. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE in the Fort. Rent Rs. 60. A RESIDENCE in Bell Lane, Rs. 40. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

THE VOLKARTS UNITED PRESS COMPANY, Ld.
NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart-row, on MONDAY, the 22nd September, 1884, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1884, and to declare a Dividend.
2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 22nd September, 1884, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be opened for the inspection of Shareholders.
By order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 8th Sept., 1884.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:
JUST ARRIVED, per s.s. Kangra, one very elegant and neat brand new canoe-shaped LANDAU, expressly built to their order by Watson, of London, very light and suitable for one or pair of horses.
Also a circular-fronted brand new handsome miniature BROUGHAM, by the same maker and arrived per s.s. Anglo-Indian.
One fashionable ERDOY CART, hung upon patent axles and long side springs, with silver lamps, complete, painted blue, lined orange, trimmed in blue, built by Windover, of Longacre, and arrived per s.s. Ethiopia.
A few sets of nice English-made single and double HARNESS.
And some GRAM AND GRASS MACHINES.
And also an English-built four seated BAROUCHE, with a pair of well matched and fast trotting Australian bay MARES and set of HARNESS, complete. The turnout belongs to Mr. Brandenburg, who lately proceeded to England. Price moderate.
Also a VICTORIA (as good order) and a grey MARE with HARNESS, complete, belonging to a gentleman. Price Rs. 750.
Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED a large stock of assorted BOOTS and SHOES, moderate prices.—HUSSANALLY MULLA HAKEEMJEE, No. 1, New Arcade Footpath, Crawford Market, Bombay.

VIOLINS with all accessories, Banjos, Concert Flutes, Musical Boxes, Ladies' Companions, &c. Rs. 10 to 300 each. Suitable for Presentation.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

A LADY going to England wishes to recommend her ENGLISH MAID. Seven years' character. Thoroughly trustworthy. Address G.C., Post Office, Simla.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.—Meerschaum pipes in great variety; Cigar cases, tobacco pouches, &c., &c.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, an European NURSE for the Sassoon General Hospital. Salary Rs. 40 per measem, with free quarters and rations. Apply to the Civil Surgeon, Poona.

TRY OUR (all-wool) TWEED SUITS at Rs. 22-8, unequalled at the price, good value, fifty patterns to select from.—Y. A. LACKA & CO., Travelling Kit Warehouse, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, furnished, for six months, from the 1st October, the half or whole of the house now occupied by Mr. Branson on Breach Candy. For particulars, apply to Mr. Branson.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Warter, R. H. A., stay at the G. W. Hotel on their way to Kirkee, and found everything very comfortable, the Hotel very clean, and the Manager most obliging.

TEMPLE BAR.—TOM SAYERS, Bombay, BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS.

CREWELL WORK SILKS at 2 As. per skein in every shade of color just to hand. Also, an extensive stock of new laces.—Badham, Pile and Co., Limited.

LAND FOR SALE, 11½ acres, adjoining Poona Railway Station and River, growing sugar-cane; good building site. Apply A., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNE.—This excellent wines our own shipping and brand, we now offer at Rs. 51 per case.—Cutler, Palmer and Co., Bombay.

MONSOON.—Coleman's Family Hotel, Apollo House, Fort, overlooking the Harbour. Some Rooms on top floor, with or without board, at specially low rates.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

APPLY to GREEN and READ, Apollo-bunder, for retail quantities of the Club Wines, Whisky, &c., imported by PHIPSON & Co.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, heights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG., is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office, New Assurances last financial year 61,300,000.

MOET AND CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE, "extra superior," from Bodger, Warburton & Co., Bombay, in magnums, Rs. 113-8-; quarts, Rs. 55-8; and pints, 2 dozen, Rs. 58-8. Net cash.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bedroom, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED, immediately, an ASSISTANT MASTER (European or Eurasian) for the John Connon High School, Fort. Salary Rs. 150. Applications, with copies of certificates, received by the Rev. ALEX. C. GRIEVE, Jt. Hony. Sec., 5, Parell-road, Byculla.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash.—PEARSE and Co., 22 and 24, Apollo-street, Bombay.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles, Roaches, Bed-bugs, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks, Gophers.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
A SECOND EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the members of the Club will take place at the Grand Stand, Poona, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 9 a.m., to consider certain propositions which will be brought forward.
R. CLARE,
Bombay, 6th September, 1884. Honorary Secretary.

REDUCED PRICES.
LACTO-PEPTINE.
Rs. 2½ Net Cash.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
LALLOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.
Rs. 2 Net Cash.
Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSTANTANEOUS
MAGIC
HAIR DYE.
QUICK IN ACTION, FREE FROM SMELL,
PLEASANT TO APPLY & PERMANENT IN USE.
Per Case Rs. 1-8.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DYSENTERY!
DIARRHŒA!!
COMPOUND ESSENCE OF
INDIAN BAEL-FRUIT.
A NEW but specific and unfailing remedy for acute and chronic Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints. It is chiefly composed of Indian Bael-Fruit Essence and other Medicines recommended for the cure of these Diseases.
Per bottle As. 8, 14, and Re. 1-8.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. have been instructed by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla Iron Works, Parel Road, to sell by Public Auction at their Metal Mart premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th September, 1884, at 2 p.m., the following sundry building materials, such as rafters, doors, windows, posts, tiles, &c., &c., sundry old corrugated iron sheets, chain, damaged stoneware, pipes of various sizes, and a large quantity of wrought-iron scrap, cooking stoves, &c. &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 8th September, 1884.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—
7 cases Turkey red twill.
2 ,, ,, coloured woollen cloth.
3 bales grey yarn
5 ,, grey piece-goods.
10 cases colored prints.
A few articles of furniture such as tables, chairs, &c.
A few cases of old brandy.
On account of the underwriters, ex s.s. Kashgar—
C M M—15 bags damaged China sugar.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 8th September, 1884.

SADANUND SHRICHISTNAJEE AND CO.
On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICHISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Girgaum, opposite the old Ice Factory, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished carved household furniture, best plated wares, glass and crockery, pictures and oleographs, fish table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of Dr. Pandoorung Gopal, proceeding to Poona, the same comprising rich glass-ware, cruet-stand, best plated wares, such as electroplated salver, tea pots, ice pitcher, butter pots, chamber and table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood polished and richly carved household furniture, such as arms and without arm chairs, pier table and writing tables, side board, dining table, dining table, three pieces conversation sofa, chiffonier, marble washstand, kerosene oil hanging lamps for light hanging argand lamps by Tucker and Sons, pictures and oleograph prints, glass fronted bookcase, wardrobe, chest of drawers, towel horses, &c. Also dispensary, furniture and medicine bottles.
AT 2 P.M.
One horse.
One carriage.
This property on view 3 days before the sale, and catalogues will be published.
SADANUND SHRICHISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 8th September, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.
SALE OF ENGLISH-MADE JEWELLERY.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of gold and silver jewellery from the Midland Counties of Watch Company, consisting of Indian gold and silver keyless hunting watches, silver bracelets, lockets, hair suits, brooches, and ear-rings, ladies' alberts and necklets, ladies' gem rings, &c.
These will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and are now on view.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
7 cases prints.
2 ,, ,, mulmul muslins.
2 ,, embossed shirtings.
12 from bedsteads 6/2 by 6.
5 cases jaconets.
14 cases buttons.
To close account, ex s.s. Deccan—
5 cases Japanned tin tea trays, 16, 24 and 36 inches.
2 casks electroplated tea and coffee services, round waiters, salt cellars and spoons, &c.
1 case egg boilers.
4 ,, letter slips.
4 ,, pocket penknives.
AT 2 P.M.
1 Coventry tricycle in good order.
On WEDNESDAY next, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Stone and Mills, Ex. s.s. Africa.
F T S M & Co.—4 cases lampware.
Hydersall at Bombay—1 case fire-arms,
1 case cartridges.
2 cases oilpaintings.
Ex. s.s. Africa.
F T S M & Co.—330-36; 337-8 cases Chinaware.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
On THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Geo. Jennings & Co., at their Sale Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, the following consignment just landed—
Best electroplated ware, tea and coffee services, cruet frames and breakfast cruets, superior tablewares, full dinner services in the latest designs in Parisian porcelain, toilet ware, sets of jugs, China cups and saucers, glass table lamps, lamp pedestals, glass vase lamps and brass fittings complete, an assortment of handsome decorated vases, flower buckets, cogglasses, jugs, &c., in the new rainbow and cracked glass, brushware—consisting of horse dandy paint, whitewash and sash brushes, &c.
SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS, PLANKS AND POSTS.
On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sittaram—
50 tons teak posts marked J M R, M P T
30 ,, ,, scantlings and planks marked M P T
30 ,, ,, ,, ,,
In lots to suit purchasers.
On SATURDAY, the 13th September, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ballasis-road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome richly carved and plain french-polished blackwood and teakwood and English-made mahogany household furniture, mostly made to order, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte by Ernest Kaps, Dresden, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower-vases, superior oil-painting and oleographs, a large size musical box, &c., the property of H. A. Suntook, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the second floor of Sassoon Buildings, opposite the Custom House, in Mariae-street, Fort, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, A 6, 12, 12 and 18 light hanging chandeliers, 1, 2, 4, 5 and 10 light hanging argand lamps, table and wall argand lamps, kerosine-oil hanging, table and wall lamps, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, Brussels and velvet carpets, superior parcelain and china ware, table ornaments, &c., &c., of which full particulars will appear hereafter.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 6 days before the sale.
On a date which will be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Winter-road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, superior Real China flower vases and jars, &c., the property of G. H. Farrar, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 8th September, 1884.

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August 27, 1884.

NOTICES.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
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KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 12. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will receive the best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical Kaulia-Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE
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(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
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OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS!
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

Electric Machines, for 16 Incandescent Lamps	Rs.	850
Do.	40	,,	750
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Do.	25	,,	1,500
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SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
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AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retail of by chemists all over the world.
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WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BOMBAY.
TO-DAY.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 5th:—Goa (s), from Calcutta. On the 6th:—H. M. S. Himalaya, from Devenport; Kedron, Mauritius; Adria, Jeddah; Bagdad, Kurrachee; and Cyprus, New York.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 6th:—Ancona (s), for China, &c.; Bancoora (s), for Calcutta, &c.; Scindia (s), Kurrachee. On the 7th:—Deepdale, Sunderland; Colombo, Maracilles; and Malabar, Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Bretton Hall entered the dock on Friday; the s.s. Empire entered, and the s.s. Ancona left, on Saturday.

THE BOMBAY HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients during the month of August was 3,118, out of which 325 were new admissions, the daily average being 100·58.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Ebrahim Laja, driver of a rekish, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of driving his vehicle on the Falkland-road on Friday night, in a rash and negligent manner. He was fined Rs. 10.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—The Rajah of Rajpeepla, with twenty-five armed followers, arrived here on Friday last, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Girgaum Back-road. The Thakore Saheb of Morvi also arrived on the same day with twenty armed followers, and took up his residence in a bungalow at Doongersey-road, Malabar Hill.

GAMBLERS.—Ahmed Allarukhia and eight other Mahomedans were on Saturday last charged, at the instance of Inspector Cobb, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with gaming in a common gaming house at Duncan-road on the night previous. The prisoners on admitting the charge, were fined Rs. 5 each.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Sayanna Patanna, a soldier of the Marine Battalion, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession four pieces of teak-wood, valued at Rs. 7-8, reasonably suspected of being stolen. He was fined Rs. 20, or in default to undergo twenty days' rigorous imprisonment.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated at this dispensary last month was 5,510, the daily average attendance being 177. Of the entire number, 401 were Parsees, 1,021 Hindus, 3,013 Mahomedans, 124 Christians, 148 Jews, and 104 other castes. There were 138 cases of intermittent and remittent fevers, being 54 more than in the previous month.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Ali Gomer-street, on the body of Maneema, a woman, aged 80 years. Deceased on Friday night was extensively burnt about her person by her clothes having accidentally caught fire at a naked kerosine-oil lamp. She died within a few hours after the occurrence. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL FALL OUT OF A W

GAIETY THEATRE.

Of a verity the whirligig of time brings in its revenges. Mr. Gilbert's extravagant comedy *Engaged*, which, when produced at the Haymarket a few years ago, delighted a long succession of playgoers and convulsed the good people in the provinces afterwards for many a month, has in Bombay to be supplemented by a stage bicycle performance. At least such was considered necessary on Saturday evening, when the Rosa Towers Comedy and Burlesque Company put it on the boards at the Gaiety Theatre. The comedy served to introduce the members of this company to India, and a crowded house gave them a cordial welcome by the liberal bestowal of applause and recalls as frequent as the falling of the curtain permitted. On the whole, the performance was a satisfactory one, for what blemishes there were in the presentation of the play were apparently those generally incidental to the appearance of a body of actors in a building with which they are unfamiliar. Thus some of the cleverest points in Mr. Gilbert's exquisitely ludicrous dialogue were lost on the audience, strain their powers of hearing as they might, and occasionally there was some danger of the more ridiculous aspects of the plot being obscured, in consequence of the unacquaintance of those playing the minor parts with the acoustics of the building. Some pretty scenery had been furnished, and the appointments of the stage were fairly complete. Cheviot Hill, one of the happiest creations with which a dramatist ever furnished a comedian, was played on Saturday by Mr. Frank Towers, by whom the eccentricities of the character were well accentuated. A singularly amatory disposition, which leads Cheviot to propose marriage to every woman he meets, declaring to each that she alone is the tree upon which the fruit of his heart is growing, until at last he gathers around him what he terms a perfect orchard of such trees, combined with his remarkable disinclination, which leads him at every wedding breakfast to continue for a cake that shall be three-quarters wood, affords opportunity for abundance of merriment. Mr. Towers rattled off his frequent declarations of passion in excellent style, and the embarrassments which eventually threaten to overwhelm Cheviot Hill gave him room for much humorous display, which provoked constant laughter. Miss Rosa Towers admirably seconded his efforts as Belinda Treherne, the romantic damsel who, in confirming Cheviot Hill's assertion—made for the purpose of protecting her from an infuriated admirer—that she is his wife, finds that the admission, made on Scotch soil, constitutes them a wedded couple in reality. Her appearance in the opening of the second act was a thorough success. Immediately after the marriage declaration Cheviot Hill disappears, and Belinda Treherne, discovering the binding effect of the avowal, assumes the deepest mourning in ignorance of the identity of the stranger, whose wife she had declared herself. In her funereal guise she visits as old school friend, Maggie Sympercon, whom she finds attired as a bride, and though she confesses herself ill-attuned to scenes of mirth, consents to make one at the wedding breakfast, with the result that Cheviot Hill, the intended bridegroom, is recognised and claimed as her husband according to the law of Scotland. Then arises the question whether the premises on the border land where the mutual declaration was made are actually in Scotland; and throughout the concluding act, when pending the decision on this point, Bella and Maggie are considered by Cheviot Hill to be both engaged to him, the fun was capitally sustained by Miss Rosa Towers, who proved herself a really capable actress. Not only was the part conceived in the right spirit of extravagance, but it was most consistently played, and Miss Towers rendered it the more effective by her handsome and appropriate costumes. Her description of the curious position in which Belinda Trehern, is placed by her marriage with one of whom she is utterly ignorant was delightfully droll, and her speculations as to whether the ceremony may not have made her a bigamist, a widow, or a step-mother came with irresistible absurdity. Belvaney, Cheviot's friend, to whom she confesses herself devotedly attached, at the same time that she crushes the ardour of her passion by recalling that his income has no permanence, was efficiently represented by Mr. E. Beverly, whose melodramatic threatenings of Cheviot Hill added materially to the amusement. The parts of Minnie Sympersou and her father were taken respectively by Miss Katie Towers and Mr. H. Ashwell, that of [illegible] by Miss Helen James. A very successful impersonation of the Scotch trio with whom the comedy opens was given by Mrs. F. Towers as Mrs. Macfarlane, a Lowland widow, Miss Lester as Maggie Macfarlane, her daughter, the very embodiment of guilelessness and innocence, and Mr. H. Wood as Angus Macalister, her peasant lover, who at her suggestion waives his claim to her affection upon receipt of "twa pun" from Cheviot Hill. Not the least hearty among the applause showered on the performers was that bestowed on this unique trio, who always played well together. The curtain rose after the termination of the comedy on the clever exhibition of Mdlle. Franzini, who, in graceful and decorous management of a beautifully made silver bicycle evoked repeated cheering. Mdlle. Franzini uses the side saddle, when she does not discard one altogether and her control over the bicycle is remarkable. On Saturday she rode in and out long lines of champagne bottles, ranged all over the stage, with perfect freedom and accuracy, fanning herself meanwhile, and never upsetting a single bottle in her most abrupt curvettings or intricate movements. A conclusion was brought to the evening's entertainment by a clever song from Little Addie Towers, whose phenominal vocalisation and mimicry caused her to be recalled, late as the hour was. For a fortnight the company will remain in Bombay, whose people ought to receive with gladness the enlivening entertainment they bring, after the long interval that has elapsed since the city was last favoured with a dramatic performance of any repute. To-night their representation of Mr. Gilbert's laughable three-act comedy *Engaged* will be repeated, after which the programme is to be changed.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. MOFUSSIL.

This match was concluded on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday afternoon, with the result of a defeat for the home team by 78 runs. It is the first defeat experienced by them this season. The game was commenced on a perfect wicket. The bowling was dead on the wicket. Barton and Holland again proved irresistible. In the second innings of the Gymkhana only two managed to get into double figures Penny's 17, which was really well earned, being the top score for his side. The fielding of the Mofussilites was good, the men were quick and generally pretty accurate in their return of the ball. The fielding of the home team was also good.

The attendance was large, both tents being well filled. In a blazing hot sun the Mofussil continued their innings with Horsbrugh and Blackwell, the not-outs of the previous evening. Gell opened the bowling and was at once sent for three and two by Horsbrugh and for a single by Blackwell, a bye being run from the last ball of the over. This brought up 60 on the board. In bowling, a few overs later, Newnham was disabled, and the game interrupted for a while. A ball was sent back to him, and in turning suddenly upon it he injured his knee. In Gell's next over Horsbrugh was clean bowled. He had made 34, and the sixth wicket fell for 63. Challenor took Newnham's place, and his first ball was sent to leg for a couple by Blackwell. This batsman soon afterwards skied one of Gell's, and was secured at long-on by Jervois. (Seven for 66.) Newnham, after a brief interval in the tent, turned out to field, and now resumed bowling at his old end. After a maiden, Kennedy got him to square leg as far as the four boundary, and in the succeeding over sent him to long leg for seven, which the batsmen ran out to the end with loud cheering. A couple of leg hits, each for two, followed from Kennedy off the other bowler. This brought on Wyer in place of Gell and he trundled down five overs for a single run, when Holland was given out to him [illegible] before wicket. (Eight for 87.) Aitken then partnered with Kennedy, but after he had made a couple and a single he was caught by Pogson off Wyer. Barton, the last man, followed in, but the last ball of an over from Wyer disarranged his wickets before he could add anything to the score, which the telegraph signalled 97.

The Mofussil captain sent his men soon out to the field, Barton and Holland bowling to the batting of Young and Brenner. Young played to the bowling of Barton, and secured a couple off his first ball and a like amount off the third; but to the fourth his wicket lost its equilibrium. (One for 4.) Punctually at 1-30 p.m. the tiffin bell was heard ringing from the pavilion, and in prompt obedience all retired. After tiffin the players were photographed, and then they all turned out. Challenor and Brenner going to the wickets. Brenner cut Barton's second ball for a single, but was clean bowled by Holland in the next over. (Two wickets for 9 runs.) Newnham followed, and, cutting Holland to the slips for one, 10 was signalled on the board. After two byes were registered Newnham drove Barton for one. He secured another single by again cutting Holland through the slips. Challenor was batting guardedly. Newnham, who seemed to be just settling down to business, after making five singles, hit a ball from Holland into the air and was easily caught. (Three wickets for 17 runs.) Gell succeeded to the vacant wicket, and amid much applause sent one from Barton very nicely to leg for 2. Challenor had just added a third single to his score when he was clean bowled by Barton. Piers went on at the wickets and snicked Barton for one, but Gell's wicket was upset by the next ball. The telegraph board signalled 24 when the captain of the home team went on at the vacant wicket. As he reached the wickets he was loudly clapped by the Parsees who had congregated at the boundary; but the first ball he received from Holland unsettled his wicket. All hope was now abandoned by the most ardent well-wisher of the home team, of even prolonging the game for a draw. All their best wickets were down, and there was yet plenty of time. Pogson now became Piers' partner. Five maidens were bowled in rapid succession when four byes were registered, thus raising the score to 30. The bowling was dead on the wicket, and runs necessarily came in slowly. Pogson, however, scored a single from Barton by smacking a ball from him to the on. Two maidens followed again, and the score was only increased by byes. It had reached 36 when Pogson's wicket was upset by a ball from Barton. Penny followed in next. Piers, who seemed set, drove Holland for 3, and Penny secured a like amount off the same bowler by cutting him nicely to deep leg, and a little later he cut him for a single to short leg. Piers snicked Holland for another single, and Penny slipped the same bowler for 2. Piers repeated the stroke a little later for another couple, but was clean bowled in the next over by Barton. He retired with 10 to his credit, a very useful contribution to the score—49. He alone had got into double figures. Nicholson took Piers' place, and Holland gave up the leather to Wilkins. But Penny put the new bowler's first ball to the leg for a couple and cut the second for a trio. At his fourth ball, however, Nicholson was given out l. b. w.—54-9-0. Penny played in good form and very freely. He hit Barton for a couple to leg, but was let off by Barton at the next ball, a very narrow escape. Jervois was also let off by the same fielder, but managed to steal a single for it. Penny was gradually increasing his score by couples and singles. It had just reached 7 when he unfortunately cut the ball into his own wickets. The score of the home team had increased to 62, thirty-five less than their opponents' second innings score. They were 43 less in the first innings, and were thus beaten by 78. Annexed is the full score :—

MOFUSSIL.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Col. Morton, c Gell, b Newnham	4	c Wyer, b Newnham	2
A. D. Wilkins, c and b Newnham	8	b Newnham	1
C. F. Alban, c Gell b Newnham	7	b Newnham	20
R. P Horsburgh, l b w, b Barton	34	b Gell	24
J. C. Pottinger, c Newnham b Challenor	0		
G. F. Blackwell, b Challenor	19	b Newnham	0
H. Kennedy, c Wyer	0	c Jervois, b Gell	11
J. Barton, c Brenner	11	not out	30
W. Holland, c Wyer, b Gell	3	b Wyer	0
A. E. Aitken, b Gell	0	l b w, b Wyer	3
G. S. Carleton, not out	5	c Pogson, b Wyer	3
		c Gell, b. Newnham	5
Extras	3	Extras	5
Total	85	Total	97

GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
A. S. Brenner, c Holland, b Barton	3	b Holland	3
Col. Pogson, c Horsburgh, b Barton	3	b Barton	3
L. Penny, c and b Barton	0	b. w. b. Barton	17
H. G. Gell, l b w, b Holland	1	b Barton	4
A. Newnham, b Barton	0	c and b Holland	5
H. B. Piers, c Blackwell, b Barton	49		
H. R. Wyer, c and b Holland	0	b Barton	10
Capt. Challenor, b Barton	0	b Holland	0
E. F. Nicholson, b Barton	11	b Barton	3
W. E. Young, not out	17	l b w, b. Wilkins	2
C. E. Jervois, b Barton	0	c Blackwell	4
		not out	3
Extras	3	Extras	11
Total	43	Total	62

ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The prize exhibition of the Israelite School of the Anglo-Saxon Association took place yesterday afternoon under the presidency of Mr. W. Wordsworth, principal of the Elphinstone College, in the school-room, Israel Moholla, Khudduck, in the presence of a number of visitors. During the proceedings the boys and girls attending the school showed the proficiency they had attained by various songs and recitations. The songs were in Hebrew and English, and the boys' performances also included the recital of English poetical and oratorical selections.

The committee felt great pleasure in presenting the third annual report of the Israelite school to its subscribers, donors, and other well-wishers. In their first report were explained the circumstances that led to the establishment of this school, and in their second were stated at length the reasons of the necessity for a special school for Jewish or Israelite children. It was also remarked in the last report that there was a general awakening in the Beni-Israel community to a sense of what is happening outside the limited sphere of their routine life. During the year under report, this phenomenon was markedly brought before the committee, when an application was made to the school-committee by some Israelite artizans for being allowed to attend night-classes for which they asked that provision should be made by the committee in the Israelite school. Although the latter cannot comply with the wishes of the applicants on account of the limited funds which they have at their disposal, the proposal by itself is a sufficient illustration of the fact that the school is exercising the minds of even the labouring classes in the community, and that the blessings of education are being appreciated more and more by the community in general. This was certainly a gratifying feature in the history of the year as it augurs well for the future of Beni-Israels. The head-master (Mr. N. V. Gokhale, B. A.,) in his report for 1883-4 stated that this school was examined in the year 1881-82 by the Educational Inspector, Major-General (then Colonel) Waddington and his Deputy, Mr. Nadkarni. He was again examined in the following year by Mr. Nadkarni. Last year, therefore, it was simply inspected by the Educational Inspector, Mr. Kirkham, and his Deputy, Mr. Nadkarni, on the 5th of March last. They seemed to be perfectly satisfied with the working of the school. In the girls' school, the pupils of the fourth and third standards were made to recite one of the Psalms of David, and they were quite pleased with the manner in which they acquitted themselves. The year under review closed with 160 boys and 86 girls, and Mr. Gokhale remarked:—The people, I think, have made a real start in progress by the establishment of this school, and their social improvement will mainly depend on the course on its steady progress. Nearly one-third of the Beni-Israel population in India, as is the case with the Parsee community which is the happiest in this respect, enjoy the advantage of residence in a civilised city like Bombay, and as there is a gradual tendency towards concentration in this city, and as the mass of the whole Beni-Israel population is a small one, progress may be expected to be rapid. The people must aim at utilising these auxiliary elements of social improvement, by regulating the domestic education of children on a rational principle, and at working in harmony and concert for the well-being of this institution. It is already to the credit of the Anglo-Jewish Association and the supporters of this school that they have made it a standing reality, and it will be still more to their credit if they succeed in making it a permanently working institution. The committee announced that the income including the surplus brought forward from the previous year had been Rs. 5,176 and the expenditure Rs. 3,427, thus producing a deficit of Rs. 230-13-8. This deficit is, however, due to the fact that the Committee have not yet received the annual subvention from the Anglo-Jewish Association. Taking this grant into account, there had also been a steady increase in the school income. But the financial condition of the school was not so flourishing as to enable it to bear the additional expenditure of about Rs. 80 per month that would be necessitated by the appointment of two new teachers unless the funds at the disposal of the committee are liberally increased by further aid from the people. In order to bring the finances up to the requirements of the school, an appeal was first made to the Anglo-Jewish Association for further help. But it was evident from the correspondence with the secretary of that body that their work was so wide in its scope that on account of the frequent calls made on them for help from all quarters of the globe they could not comply with the request of the committee without disregarding sundry other claims of very great importance. The President of the School Committee, therefore, circulated and appealed to the elders and the community in general, requesting more support to the school from private resources as well as Synagogue funds. It was satisfactory to note that the appeal was not without effect. It had already begun to exercise the minds of the elders of various synagogues, and has so far influenced the G. I. P. Railway employes that as many as sixty or seventy of them had promised to subscribe to the school three rupees each per annum. The President of the School Committee paid them several visits which were no less useful in inducing them to assist this institution. For the success which this school has already achieved, the committee were extremely glad to tender their heartfelt thanks, firstly, to the Anglo-Jewish Association at London but for whose kind help and zealous efforts it could never have come into existence; secondly, to Government for their monthly grant to the school. The committee had also to acknowledge their obligations to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., and Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and to all the subscribers and donors for their kind support. They could not but make a special mention of the Raja of Travancore who, after the receipt of a copy of the annual report of this school, was pleased to sanction a donation of Rs. 200 to the Anglo-Jewish Association. The committee expressed their gratitude to His Highness for this benevolent and kind action, and ventured to express a hope that His Highness' illustrious example will be followed by others who have been equally favoured by Providence.

The president, after distributing the prizes, expressed the pleasure it had given him to attend so large an assembly of the youth of both sexes belonging to the interesting Beni-Israel community. He had from time to time heard a great deal respecting the schools from their excellent head master, who was formerly a pupil of the Elphinstone College, here he (Mr. Wordsworth) had an opportunity of seeing his industry and intelligence, and who, he could quite believe, had earned the approval of the Committee of the school, as well as the affection of his pupils. The president continued that he should not say much on this occasion about the general advantages of education, for he hoped the very existence of the schools proved that the Jewish community were alive to the importance in these days of giving their children a sound and useful education. They knew that even with regard to the children in the situation of those attending the schools, their material success and prosperity in life very largely depended on the education they received in their earlier years. Nor was there any need for him to enlarge on the moral culture that came from educational training; these things were perfectly understood by their educated community. They had heard from the head-master that these schools were only yet in their infancy, and that this was the third year they had existed. Although they had done much already they would still have a struggle with many difficulties and many sacrifices would be required from those who took an interest in them, if they were really to become a great and permanent success, as he hoped would be the case. They had derived great assistance from the admirable Anglo-Jewish institution, whose beneficent charities, he believed, extended all over the world, and had also been greatly assisted by the wealthy, liberal, and high-minded members of the Jewish community in Bombay. He need only mention amongst the latter the Sassoon family, who distinguished themselves in so many ways by that charity which had so long been a characteristic of the Jewish race. They had heard of some of the things that were wanted—the enlargement of the Jacob Sassoon Hall and the provision of a gymnasium. Teaching could not go on well in a great and crowded city, in which the strain on the physique was so great that boys and girls were likely to lose in vigour if they had no opportunities for exercising their limbs and muscles. They knew that perfect education required the mind to be cultivated, the body to be trained, and also the will and the moral sentiments to be developed. Referring to the latter, the desire of the head master that the heads of the synagogue should co-operate and give a greater amount of assistance and encouragement to the schools than had perhaps hitherto been possible, the President Wordsworth hoped this would be responded to in the same spirit. The synagogue had had so great a history and had done so much in the world that it would be a pity, in a city like Bombay, if it fell behind the great antecedents to which it could look back. When religion in the times of the Greeks and Romans had become a mass of superstitions which had ceased to influence men, the synagogue was the instrument of making religion associated with the conception of beauty. That influence extended to other communities, and it was not too much to say that the Christian Church and the Mahomedan mosque were daughters of the Jewish synagogue. Therefore he was extremely pleased to hear that the heads of the synagogue had extended to these schools their interest and patronage in every way they could. It was a question which might be put, why the Jewish community should require special schools at all, and why they should not attend the other educational institutions which were so numerous in the city. He thought the history of the Jewish race offered an abundant justification for their entering a special training. The Jewish community in this country had been separated for many centuries from the parent stock, and had been placed under depressing circumstances which had prevented it from unfolding all its talent and distinguishing itself in the manner in which their great gifts entitled them. The Jewish race with its great memories, the great services it had rendered to human culture and development in the past, had been one of the leading races which had constituted the elements out of which modern civilisation had grown. Therefore the schools would be working in the spirit of their own race, and contributing to make the Jews worthy to carry out their traditions. They possessed, too, in their sacred literature, a precious inheritance such as no other race possessed. In that collection of books called the Bible they had not only the ancient law of their country, but also the history of their country, the oldest and most sacred known—one embodied in the Pentateuch—and it was from that collection, whose beneficent charities, he believed, exwhich people possessing a literature like this to study could not possibly suffer their children to grow up apart from the great influences that literature was likely to exercise upon them. Therefore it was of the greatest importance to the Jewish committee should have schools in which they could be taught the religious beliefs of their ancestors, and become acquainted with that literature to which all Europe was greatly indebted. In saying this, of course, he did not wish the Jewish community to think because their ancestors were so great in the past there was little for them to do now. As Providence first called one nation and then another to the front in the world, the Jews, like other superior and gifted races, must learn from these. They must not imagine that having this ancient literature they were therefore exempted from moving with the times. He hoped, on the contrary, to hear that with the development of these schools many persons of the Jewish community would rise to high office in the country, and distinguish themselves as their countrymen were doing at the present day in Europe. Concluding his address, Professor Wordsworth announced his intention of presenting Rs. 400 towards the prize fund of the next examination.

Mr. Solomon Sassoon thanked Professor Wordsworth, on behalf of those interested in the institution, for his presence and address, adding that there was great reason to be satisfied with the progress of the pupils, and he hoped they would continue to exhibit development in their studies.

On the suggestion of Mr. Gubbay, three cheers were also given for Professor Wordsworth, who thanked them again for his reception.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A SMALL CAUSE COURT INTERPRETER.

The charge of receiving a bribe of Rs. 5 preferred, at the instance of Superintendent Brewin, against Mr. Bapoojee Dinanath, an interpreter of the Small Cause Court, was further investigated on Saturday before Mr. C. P. Cooper.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Inversarity, instructed by Mr. Craigie, appeared for the defence.

Pamaji Jiba, a Marwaree moneylender, being examined said that he formed one of the party that had started on the evening of the 16th of July for the house of the accused from the Dhobi Talao chowkey. From the verandah of the house the witness saw the accused sitting on the staircase and holding a conversation with two of the men who had come in. Witness saw one of these men stretching forth his arm towards the accused, with the apparent intention of presenting him with something, but he could not say what was actually given. He heard Bapoojee tell his interviewers, "Well, God willing, all will be right." In other material particulars the Marwaree corroborated the witnesses who have already given their evidence on behalf of the prosecution.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—I and Hurree, a police sepoy, were in the verandah, and did not enter the house. After the two Purdasees (Baboot and Shewruton) had gone inside, we went towards the door and stood there. From this place I saw what I have deposed to. I was nearest the door, and Hurree was by me on the left-hand side. There was a very dim light inside, but I do not remember if there was any light in the verandah, where I was for about five minutes altogether.

And you don't remember whether you were in the dark or not during those five minutes?

No, I do not. The light was inside, but not near to where Bapoojee was sitting. It was at a distance of about fifteen paces. From where I was standing the wall opposite was distant about eight or ten feet. I do not remember if there was any furniture in the place where Bapoojee was sitting, nor if there were any pictures there. I do not remember anything about that place except that I saw Bapoojee sitting on the staircase and the two Purdasees standing in front of him. I have stated what I saw.

How long have you known Mr. Brewin?

It might be for five or seven months.

How did you come to know him?

One day a man came to me and offered to sell ornaments. Having suspected something wrong, I spoke to a police sepoy, who took us to Mr. Brewin.

I went to Bapoojee's place in my Marwaree costume. When I went to the house I did not know I was going to see a bribe offered. I was only told by Mr. Brewin to see what took place.

Did you ask Mr. Brewin why he wanted you to go there?

I did ask him the reason, but he said I was to listen to what was said. I have never been employed by the police before.

Can you explain the reason why you went on this occasion?

I went because I was requested to go.

Re-examined by Mr. Little.—I have known Bapoojee by sight for about fifteen or twenty years. I did not take particular notice of what kind of light there was. Bapoojee's face was towards the opposite wall, and the two Purdasees were standing in front of him. The wall was on our left, and the staircase on which Bapoojee was sitting was on our right.

Ramprasad, a police Jemadar, was then called for cross-examination.

Mr. Inverarity.—Were you in the gully all the time you went to Bapoojee's house?

The witness, before answering this question, said he had a statement to make.

Mr. Inverarity.—You are not here to make a speech. You have only to answer my questions.

The magistrate.—Well, I have a right to hear the witness. Perhaps he is ill. (Laughter.)

Witness then made the following statement:—I have stated in my deposition which was taken on the last occasion that I saw Bapoojee sitting on the staircase. I wish to correct this. I saw Bapoojee go inside, and the Marwaree and Hurree Havildar standing at the door. I also saw Baboorao and Sewrutton follow Bapoojee inside the house, and shortly afterwards I heard the words, "Acha, acha, kooch fikar nai." It was a mistake on my part when I said I saw Bapoojee sitting on the staircase. I must explain to you how the mistake occurred. I had heard the statement made by witnesses before Mr. Brewin. These statements were in my mind, and my statement on the last occasion unwittingly escaped from my mouth.

Mr. Inverarity then again put the question whether the witness was in the gully all the while.

Witness.—I was in the gully the whole time standing near the door of Bapoojee's house. I did not go on to the verandah. I cannot say if I had got up a step or two leading to the verandah.

Q.—Why can't you say that?

A.—While looking on I might have gone up a step or two.

Q.—Is it not a fact that from the gully you cannot see the staircase where Bapoojee was said to have been sitting?

A.—I have already said so to the court. I also could not see the two men standing in front of Bapoojee, because the Marwaree and Hurree Havildar, who were between me and them, had blocked my view. I could see the place, where the two men were standing, before the Marwaree and Hurree stood near the doorway. When I said I saw the accused sitting on the staircase, it was a mistake on my part.

Mr. Inverarity.—You know you have twice stated in your examination-in-chief, that you saw Bapoojee sitting on the staircase and the two men standing in front of him?

Witness.—I did make that statement. But I do not remember if I said so once or twice. My deposition was read out and interpreted to me.

Mr. Inverarity.—I suppose, since the last occasion, you found out that it was absolutely impossible to see Bapoojee sitting on the staircase from the place where you said you were standing.

Witness.—I afterwards thought in my mind that it would be absolutely impossible to see the place where Bapoojee was sitting, from the position which I had taken, and when I said in my evidence that I did see Bapoojee I was simply giving the statement of other witnesses.

Do you often make mistakes of this kind, Mr. Jemadar? (Laughter.)

Witness.—I have never made such a mistake before. You must remember that man is liable to err. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Inverarity.—Then this was your first mistake, I suppose?

Witness.—To my knowledge this was the first occasion. If I have made mistakes before, I do not remember.

Question repeated. Witness.—I saw Bapoojee, Baboochee, and Sewrutton go inside the house together.

Mr. Inverarity repeated the question, warning the witness not to fence with it. The witness persisted in the answer he had already given.

Mr. Inverarity.—I would ask your worship to order this man to answer the question.

The magistrate.—This is a very simple question, and you can say yes or no to it. The question is, whether you did or did not see them go up to Bapoojee.

After the question was again repeated several times, the witness said that he had seen the two men go inside the house, but he did not afterwards see them. He did not see Bapoojee do anything after he had gone in. He did not see Baboochee put his hand up or stretch it out.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Brewin that you saw Hurree and the Marwaree place themselves near the doorway, that you remained in the street close up to the verandah, and that after a short time you saw Baboochee put his hands up, and heard Bapoojee say, "Very well, do not be concerned?"

A.—I might have said so.

The statement was here put in.

Q.—Now which is true—your statement made before Mr. Brewin or your other statement that you did not see Baboochee put his hands up or stretch his hand out?

A.—The statement which I have made here, that I did not see Baboochee after he had gone inside, is true.

Q.—Have you ever been sued in the Small Cause Court?

A.—Yes in 1881 I was sued by one Becharsingh Shibsingh, who brought his action as administrator of one Hanumant.

Q.—Did you plead there the payment of the debt and a set-off?

A.—No.

Q.—Is it not a fact that one of the documents you produced as [illegible]

Q.—Will you swear that was not the case?

A.—How can a document be signed three weeks after a man's death?

Mr. Inverarity.—Don't talk of possibilities. Just answer my question.

Witness.—I swear I did not produce such a document.

Q.—Will you swear that Mr. Mankar and Mr. Mirza Hossein Khan, who were for the plaintiff, did not inspect that document in court?

A.—These were the vakeels on the opposite side, and they may have said anything. My vakeel was Mr. Nussarwanjee.

Mr. Inverarity.—Answer my question, sir.

Witness.—I do not know if Mr. Mankar and Mr. Mirza Hossein did inspect such a document.

Q.—Did your vakeel withdraw from your defence in the middle of the case?

A.—No, he was my vakeel up to the end of the case. I was examined as a witness.

Q.—Was your examination, cross-examination, and re-examination completed?

A.—My evidence was completed, but none of my witnesses were examined.

Q.—Was a decree passed immediately you got out of the witness-box?

A.—Yes, I was willing to pay the money.

Mr. Inverarity.—If you were willing to pay the money, you need not have gone into the witness box at all. (A laugh.)

Witness.—I consented to a decree being passed against me, with costs. If the records of the Small Cause Court show that part of my defence was payment, it is incorrect.

Q.—Did not Mr. Spencer, who tried your case, disbelieve your evidence?

A.—It is for the judge to place reliance upon any evidence or not.

Q.—But did not the judge disbelieve you?

A.—That the court must know, not I.

Q.—You have also figured in the High Court, have you not? (Laughter.)

A.—Yes, I in company with ten or twenty other caste-fellows did figure there. The High Court suit was brought for the production of ornaments deposited with me.

Q.—Was it alleged against you that after the death of Hanumant you had broken open the safe and taken away the ornaments.

A.—No. I do not remember if any affidavit had been read to me in which that allegation had appeared. I know Luxmuneingh Jowsingh, superintendent of the travelling post-office, but not know if he had made an affidavit that family affairs taken away by the ornaments. The end of the suit was that I was to return the ornaments by July and each party was to pay their own costs. In July last I had nothing to do with the Dhobi Talao section. My division was E., Carnac Bunder section.

Re-examined by Mr. Little.—Mr. Smith was the superintendent of my division, and I first took Bapoojee to him. The accused had nothing to do with the Small Cause Court suit. Hanumant had a note of hand from me for Rs. 300, in respect of which the suit had been brought. My defence was that Hanumant had given Rs. 500 for the purpose of erecting a temple, together with the land on which the building was to be erected. I demanded this sum on behalf of my *Jamat*. I had no personal interest in the claim. I am one of the leading members of my caste.

Bhabootee Seetal was the next witness examined by Mr. Inverarity. He said:—I am a dealer in investments. I also lend money, but I have no books of my transactions. I keep only the promissory notes I get. I first gave the accused Rs. 10 a couple of days before my suit was dismissed in May last. I gave the money in the verandah of the accused's house in broad daylight.

Q.—Was any one present at the time?

A.—None except Bapoojee, and myself.

Witness continued.—I went to Bapoojee to speak to him about my case. I have had several suits—eight or ten—in the Small Cause Court.

Mr. Inverarity.—Then I suppose you are well acquainted with the procedure of the court?

Witness.—How can I know that? I am not a lawyer. (Laughter.) The accused told me that the case would be heard in his court, but that if it did not come on there, he would return me my money. He said so at the time I gave him the money. When I went to the accused's house that morning, I did not know in what court my case was to come on.

Q.—Then why did you go to him?

A.—I went because I knew him, and his house was close by. In my first case, when my witnesses were examined, their evidence was not properly interpreted. When they said a hundred things, Bapoojee interpreted only one thing. (Laughter.) It is true that in that case my witnesses were not examined and my suit was dismissed; and I believe that this was done by Bapoojee. It was Bapoojee's fault that my witnesses were not examined and my case was dismissed.

At this stage the case was postponed till to-day. The case was watched throughout the day by a large crowd of spectators, who followed the proceedings with the liveliest interest.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless, is pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Vendors in every part of the world. Be sure to ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle. Wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting of the medical and physical society was held in the University Hall on Friday last. Present, Dr. Carter, president, in the chair; members Drs. Cook, Blanc, S. Arjun, Kirtikar, T. Blaiklay, Langley, Maconachie, Dymock, B. Brown, F. F. Gomes, Collis, H. D. Pesikaka, H. J. Khambata, Philip C. de Souza and C. Hormusjee, with Mansar, Joint Honorary Secretary. After the transaction of the usual routine business, Dr. Kirtikar showed and gave a short account of some pathological specimens. Dr. S. Arjun then read a paper entitled 'An answer to the query—Is vaccination scientific?' This gave rise to a lengthy discussion, so that time was left for the president only to briefly relate clinical notes VII. and VIII. from the G. T. Hospital—VII. Cystic Adenoma of the breast; VIII. Bowkett's patent clinical thermograph for recording cutaneous temperatures. The meeting then teminated.

HIGH COURT.—September 5.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Hart.)

RULE *NISI* FOR A HABEAS CORPUS.

IN THE MATTER OF HEERABAI: COREJEE LUDHA, APPLICANT.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, on behalf of the applicant, moved for a rule *nisi* directing one Gomabai, Shamjee Jadowjee, Lilladhur Shamjee, and Dwarkadas Shamjee, to produce his daughter Heerabai before the court in order that she, a minor, may be given into the custody of her parents as her guardians.

The applicant stated that Heerabai is of the age of ten years and ten months, and was married to Dwarkadas Shamjee, now of the age of about sixteen years, on the 2nd June last. Dwarkadas is a student attending school and is living with his father, Shamjee Jadowjee, in Hoolee Chuckla in the Fort. His mother died about fifteen years ago. Previous to the marriage being solemnised, a deed of settlement was executed, whereby Rs. 30,000 were settled; the income to be applied for Heerabai's use and benefit. Trustees were appointed, and the Government promissory notes in which the amount was invested were delivered to Mr. Moolje Bhawanidas as attorney for the trustees. After the solemnisation of the marriage, Shamjee Jadowjee frequently desired the applicant to consent to a cancellation of the trust settlement and to have the sum applied to the purchase of shares, &c. Heerabai continued to live at her parents' house according to Hindu custom, with the exception of three or four visits to the house of her father-in-law, where she remained for a day on each occasion. On the 3rd instant, applicant's daughter and wife went to pay a visit at the house of Shamjee Jadowjee, as they were desirous of going on a pilgrimage to Nasik in the Central Provinces; and the visit was paid according to Hindu custom on such occasions. On being informed that Heerabai was to be taken to Muttra, Shamjee Jadowjee and others caught hold of her, and locked her up in a room in their house. She commenced to cry, and a crowd of people assembled. Applicant and his sons went to the house, but were not allowed access to the girl. Peaceful representations proved unavailing; and the applicant went with his pleader to Mr. McDermott, superintendent of police, who ordered inquiries to be made into the matter. After a report had been made by police officers to Mr. McDermott, the police advised Shamjee Jadowjee and his son not to keep the girl under restraint; but she was not released. On the contrary, applicant's wife, who persisted in remaining at the house, was forcibly expelled therefrom. About 3 a.m. the next morning the applicant was informed that his daughter had been removed in a carriage accompanied by a number of people acting as guards, and that they had proceeded as far even to the cotton spinning and weaving factory of Shadjee Jadowjee at Grant-road. The leading members of the caste interceded, and were informed that the girl would be released and sent to the applicant's house that day; but that had not been done. The girl had not attained puberty, and could not be compelled to remain at the house of her husband; and she was not willing to remain there.

His lordship granted a rule *nisi* for a *habeas corpus* as applied for, the girl to be produced in court this morning.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A SLIGHT TO DR. CARTER.

We have repeatedly stated that Dr. Carter enjoys a European reputation. He is at present engaged in making experiments with the microscope for the discovery of cholera poison. So leave him out, therefore, from the Cholera Commission is an insult not only to Dr. Carter himself, but to the whole medical fraternity. The inquiry will be incomplete.—*Rast Goftar*.

MR. ROGAY IN LONDON.

plain of the absence of native members from the Legislative Councils of India, but from the Executive Councils of the empire?—*Indian Spectator*.

MR. LAL MOHUN GHOSE'S CANDIDATURE FOR PARLIAMENT.

Now that it is an open secret that some of the leading members of Parliament are actively working for Mr. Ghose's entrance into the House of Commons, we on our part must be up and doing to further the movement. Lahore has already stolen a march upon us by subscribing Rs. 2,000 to meet the election expenses. We have already a fund for Professor Fawcett's election, and can we not open our purse strings when one of our own countrymen is canvassing for a seat?—*Native Opinion*.

ALLEGED FAILURE OF THE ASSISTANT HONORARY SURGEONS.

The *Rast Goftar* does not believe that the experiment of appointing honorary surgeons to public hospitals has proved a failure. Says the *Rast Goftar*:—The Corporation, which pays the expenses of the G. T. Hospital, calls the experiment a successful one, but some members of the medical fraternity have assured Government to believe that the experiment has broken down. The last Resolution of Government calling the whole arrangement a failure is completely at variance with the Resolution they published two months ago. On what grounds do Government consider it a failure? Surely, the reports that have been published do not warrant such a statement. If Government were of Dr. Hafel's opinion, that the honorary surgeons were incap

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 6.

RATES of discount in the London money market are quoted ¼ lower by Reuter yesterday, being now on 3 months 2⅜ and on 4 months bills 1½ per cent. per annum. Owing partially, no doubt, to this consols have advanced ⅛ to 101, but with this exception and a rise of ⅛ in 4½ per. cent Rupee Paper stocks are unaltered.

In the London produce markets, linseed is firm and 3d. higher to arrive, rapeseed dull with a partial decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta qualities. Wheat continues dull, and in Liverpool the quotation for No. 1 soft white is reduced 3d. per cental, and in London No. 1 and No. 2 club are both 3d. per quarter lower to arrive.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was steady in tax, the day's sales being estimated at 10,000, including [illegible]00 Surats, and to-day's market comes quiet, sales 7,000 bales including 1,000 Surats. Spot prices remain unaltered throughout, but yesterday Americans to arrive were partially 1-32d. lower. In New York ready Mid-Uplands remain unaltered at 10⅞ cents, but futures yesterday dropped 9 points, of which 6 have been recovered again to-day, making the quotation for December 10·57 cents per lb. These fluctuations arise, of course, from the daily movements in the States, and have no very special significance, but in a few days a fresh point of departure will be afforded by the monthly return of the Washington Agricultural Bureau. Should this prove more favourable than has been anticipated, we may naturally look for a check in the upward movement, but on the other hand an unfavourable report would exercise a more than usually strengthening influence from the way the figures of supply are contracting. From the comparative statement which we give below, it will be observed that the Liverpool Stock has decreased by 40,000, and the visible supply for all Europe 90,000 bales during the week, and looking to the backwardness of the receipts at the American ports, it is difficult to see how something very closely approaching a squeeze for Cotton will be avoided during October. In the eight weeks between 6th September and 1st November last year the Liverpool Stock fell from 531,000 to 433,000 bales, and the price of American was advanced nearly ¼d. per lb. This year the stock looks like getting down to 35,000 bales, and unless the American advices are unexpectedly favorable or the political situation interferes with trade, an advance to 6¼d. for Mid-Uplands is not a very distant possibility.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Week's receipts	16,000	33,000	28,000
" Exports to U. K.	12,000	15,000	16,000
" " Continent	5,000	10,000	4,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	15,000	33,000	32,000
" Exports to U. K. "	12,000	15,000	16,000
" " Cont. "	5,000	10,000	4,000
" Stock in the Ports	112,000	216,000	114,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 5th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Total supply of all kinds	1,500,000	1,670,000	1,313,490
" " Surats	585,000	498,000	700,490

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	697,000	831,000	604,530
" London	71,000	44,000	78,590
American afloat	20,000	20,000	27,000
East Indian "	40,000	83,000	136,000
	828,000	978,000	846,120
Price of Mid-Uplands	6 3-16d.	5 11-16d.	7 1-16d.
" Good Fair Dholleras	4¾d.	4 1-16d.	5¼d.
Difference	1 13-16d.	1¼d.	1 15-16d.

The decline in New York futures has as usual induced a quieter tone here to-day, and we have not heard of any fresh business for export. For old cotton on the spot rates continue unaltered, except perhaps Westerns, which are rather dearer, but new crops for future delivery are quoted lower by Re. 1 per candy, say Rs. 190 for Oomras, Rs. 217 for Broach, and Rs. 150 for Bengals.

WHEAT is very dull, and although supplies are small, prices under the influence of home advices are again easier. Linseed continues scarce and in request.

FREIGHTS remain in the same depressed state. For Liverpool ready engagements have been made at 15s. for seeds and 17s. 6d. measurement, and for London the Clan Drummond has been filled up at 16s. 6d. Forward there continues to be a total [illegible] rates. The shipments from the U. K. for India during the month of August, as received through Reuter to-day, show moderate supplies for this port, but liberal shipments for Calcutta.

Coals continue strong and advancing. A cargo of Cardiff, September-October shipment, is reported to have been sold at Rs. 16 alongside.

EXCHANGE.—There has been no movement of any kind in sterling to-day, and actual business has been insignificant. We still quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 7 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	Is. 7 7-16d.	"
Do. three months' sight	Is. 7 19-32d.	"
Credits do. do.	Is. 7 11-16d.	"
Francs do. do.	2s. 0⅞d. to ¼d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet, but fairly steady at Rs. 99⅜ for cash and Rs. 99½ for a month's delivery for FOURS, and Rs. 102⅜ to ½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are dull with only a small amount of business doing. In Mill shares, Anglo-Indians have receded Rs. 3, Empress and Parell Rs. 5, but Dhurrumseys and Jewraz Balloo have advanced to the same extent. Cash Bazaar are easier again at Rs. 97, Kemp & Co. have receded to Rs. 325.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	747½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£		£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$ 125	all	17½ do.	50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	96

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,250	Rs. 125	900
Akola Press Co.	95	500	all	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,180
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	755	400	400	Rs. 30	335
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	550
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 55	600
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	—	40
Bombay Cotton Press.	900	500	500		1,250
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,250	1,250	50	1,425
Dholleras P. & G. Co.	5 0	500	all	30	170
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,250
Fort Press Co.	150	225	8 500	" 35	3,075
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p.a.	550 xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	—	325
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	all	10 p. ct	500
Manmar Manfg. Co	600	250	250	Rs.	337½
Mercantile Press	7000	125	125	...	135
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 45	423½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 25	212½
Prince of W. Press	500	.....	500	100	600 x.d.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary)	500	500	500	—	575
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	590
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	800	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	90		65	775

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Scindia, 416 tons, Captain S. Abrey, sailed on the 6th instant for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Goa, 1,231 tons, Captain A. B. Pearson, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

THE barque Kedron, 373 tons, Captain R. Clark, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Mauritius (20th August) with a cargo of 7,375 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Jackeria Hajee Ahmed.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Satara, 820 tons, Captain F. N. Frohawk, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. W. Oliver, R. N., Nawab Amootoozara Begaum, one second-class, and 62 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bancoora, 2,170 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, sailed on the 6th instant for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. A. C. dos Santos, Mr. C. F. Pereira, Mr. F. Nagu, Mr. Esmailjee Jafferjee, and 191 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Goa (s)	Pearson	Calcutta, Aug. 2.
6	H. M. S. Himalaya	Palliser	Devonport, June 28
	Kedron	Clark	Mauritius, Aug. 20.
	Adria (s)	Raffin	Jeddah, Aug. 27.
	Bagdad (s)	Sleeman	Kurrachee, Sept. 4.
	Cyprus	Walker	New York, June 4.
7	Deepdale (s)	Sharp	Sunderland, Aug 7.
	Colombo (s)		Marseilles.
	Malabar	Griffiths	Liverpool, May 29.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Ancona (s)	Murray	China, &c.
	Bancoora (s)	Dougherty	Calcutta, &c.
	Scindia (s)	Abrey	Kurrachee.

The steamer Satara, Frohawk, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
2 Capella (s) ..... Lee ..... Liverpool, Aug. 21.
Japan (s) ..... Gardner .... Hong-Kong, Aug. 14.
Punjab (s) ..... Allee ..... Jeddah, Aug. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 2.—Steamer Giava. Ship Lochee.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
4 Himalaya (s) .... Rangoon.
Cyrene .... Natal.
5 Chindwara (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
3 Kilora (s) .... Calcutta.
4 Clan Macarthur (s ..... London.
Munora (s) ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

FROM LONDON.

Ancona s—3 cases aniline dye, Gums Ramjee ; 7 cases provisions, S. Hormajee Bottlewalla ; 2 cases aniline dye, Treebhowun Tuluckchund ; 11 cases cochineal, Koobardass Khoosaldass ; 3 cases lamps, Walter Nutter and Co ; 13 cases hams and bacon, Treacher and Co ; 6 cases hams, bacon and cheese, Barton and Co ; 10 cases hams, bacon and cheese, B. Phillips and Co ; 5 packages toys, A. Abdool Raman ; 33 cases paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 5 cases butter, Jamsetjee Framjee.

Vemeta s—23 cases oilmanstores, Essoofally Sumsoodin and Co ; 50 cases copper sheets, Peel Cassels and Co.

St. Albans s—8 cases glasswares, Gangjee Pooja ; 4,938 cases hard spelter, Bhimjee Jooja ; 15 cases matches, Bell, Brandenburg and Co ; 25 cases matches, Hajee Dawood Bowla ; 35 packages tar and pitch, Dawoodbhoy Hussenbhoy ; 75 cases matches, Mahomedbhoy Gomerbhoy ; 36 cases oilmanstores, Essoofally Samsoodin and Co. ; 20 cases copper sheeting and 122 cases refined copper, W. and A. Graham and Co. ; 40 drums turpentine, Adumjee Jeewanjee ; 25 drums turpentine, Abdoolcadur Abdool Hoosein ; 198 packages turpentine, varnish, dry white lead, Tyebally Chandabboy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Elektra s—3 cases glasswares, Cassum Visram Allavs ; 12 cases glasswares, Zoroastrian and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ancona s—12 cases aniline dye and 10 cases playing cards and 11 cases marble papers Volkart Brother ; 120 boxes candles, Goolamally Jeewanjee ; 600 boxes candles, Surufally Heptoola.

Bassano s—10 cases eau-de-cologne, Essoofally Sumsoodin and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Carthage s—4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 272 cwts wheat, Gungajul Vurdhman ; 215 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas ; 161 bales cotton fly, 101 bales twist waste and 11 bales rags, Tokersee Jeswraj ; 79 bales cotton fly and 3 bales twist waste, Madon Bhimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawar s—6 bales hides, Edward Bates and Co ; 6 bales skins, Mahomedbhoy Abdoola and Co ; 16 bales skin, Lang Moir and Co ; 16 owts fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo ; 187 cwts gum, John Campbell and Co ; 115 cwts gum, Dadabhoy Rustomjee.

Clan Drummond s—3,914 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 966 cwts wheat, Maglee Pudmusee ; 874 cwts horns, Hassumbhoy Purdhan ; 27 bundles ivory, Nanchand Jewarchund ; 21 cwts mother-o-pearl shells, Mahomed Allaun ; 5 cases T. nails, Hurjeewan Shivjee ; 4 bales skins, Esmail Peerdina ; 3 bales skins, Valjeebhoy Poonjabhoy ; 8 sales hides, Mahomed Coorjee ; 7 bales hides, Hurjeebhoy Jamsetji ; 8 bales hides, C. Jehangir ; 2 bales hides, Rahimbhoy Fazul ; 14 bundles ivory, Tharoomul Peondeedas ; 193 cwts gambier and 200 cwts gum, Seyrjee Ramjee ; 180 cwts gum, Abdool Rahim Abdool Cadur.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mozart s—300 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co ; 801 cwts rapeseed, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sahara s—56,000 cwts wheat and 800 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

198-82—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ashabai vs. Haji Tyeb Haj Rahimtoola and others.—Tyebji and D., Macfarlane and E., and Payne, G. and S.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

45-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Burjorji Rustomji Mistry vs. Jewanji Jamasji and another—Macfarlane and E.

46-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Burjorji Rustomji Mistry vs. Jewanji Jamasji and others—Macfarlane and E.

363-83—Craigie, L. and O.—Mithchund Hurruckchund vs. Nujurally Hassambhoy.

350-83—Tyabji and D.—Gangabai vs. Luximbai—Payne, G. and S.

201-83—Bomonji and H.—Goolbai vs. Edulji Hormusji Bottlewalla and another.

[illegible]

309-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Gotumchund Maneckchund vs. Bhaichund Vurdhman and others—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HART.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

168-83—Jefferson, B. and D.—Bhika Mohanlal and another vs. Nanabhoy Vishwanath and others—H. Bicknell.—Part heard.

244-83—Little S. F. and N.—The Revd. Jose Romaldo Moniz vs. A. F. Pereira and others—Nanu and H.—Part heard.

256-83—Little, S. F. and N.—Bachoobai and another vs. Shamji Jadowji—Hore v. and B.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

498-79—Khunderao M.—Khoja Dattoobhoy Ebrahim vs. Karim Mahomed Jamal—Bomonji and H.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 5.

Lamb, Lieut., Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Becher, Captain, Norfolk, on duty, to England.

SEPTEMBER 5.

Luard, Lieut., Norfolk, to rejoin, to Morar.

SEPTEMBER 6.

Montgomery, Captain, Army Pay Dept., from leave, to Belgaum.

Merriman, Lieut.-Col., R. E., on leave, to Poona.

Scott, Lieut., and Adjt., Leicestershire, to rejoin, to Jubbulpore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major M. R. WYER, Offg. Comdt., B.V.R.C.
Bombay, September 6, 1884.

The following Non-Efficients have been struck off the Roll of the Corps in accordance with Rule 13 of the Corps, viz :—Vols. J. Jakes, A. Gardner, E. A. Justin, G. H. Lee, H. Yettie, S. Fern, M. Mathews, W. Scott, J. Gulder, L. D. Almeida, J. DeCosta, B. Hogan and N. J. Pereira, D. Company.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 10th inst., at 9 p.m. sharp.

Vol. A. Christie is granted leave for three months from this date.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Meniet, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application

C. MARCKS & Co.
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1884.

THE advance of the Nile Expedition will be begun at an earlier date, than a day or two ago seemed probable. The 35th Regiment, we learnt from Cairo yesterday, will start immediately for Dongola, the Mudir of that place having sent a number of boats to Wady Halfa, which will be used to convey the regiment up the river. This intelligence is satisfactory in more senses than one. It supplies one more reason, and that of a very practical kind, for rejecting the suspicions which have been cast upon the Mudir's loyalty. And to the extent to which the Mudir has furnished boats which otherwise would have had to be obtained from England he has reduced the delay which would have attended the advance. But the boat-builders at home have been by no means slow, if, as a telegram from London states, the first instalment of boats will leave Woolwich to-day, the remainder following quickly. It seems probable, therefore, that the original expectation that the contracts would not be completed until the end of next month, will be agreeably disappointed. Lord Wolseley's nomination to the command at once encouraged the belief that all the arrangements would be carried out quickly and thoroughly, and already we see this belief in process of realization. Nor is it in this alone that to-day's news from Egypt is of a hopeful kind. The defeat, with heavy loss, of a strong force of rebels which recently attacked Kassala, is one more sign that the position of some at any rate of the Soudan garrisons is far from desperate. The prestige of the Mahdi has long since been broken, and each incident such as this will reduce the strength of a movement which has little inherent cohesive force. Six months ago the excited public of London would have scouted the idea that time would fight on the side of General Gordon and the Soudan garrisons. But such is the fact, little though the despatch of a relieving expedition may seem to accord with it. General Gordon's position is unquestionably stronger than it was a few months since, and that is more than can be said of the Mahdi.

DR. HEWLETT'S report on enteric fever, which he completed some eleven months ago, has only lately come before the public in its printed form. It is a voluminous blue-book of some 170 pages, and teems with tables of statistics, fever charts, etc., which are useful, and to the medical student, or those to whom the care of young soldiers is entrusted, [illegible] whole question of the sanitary conditions affecting the soldier from the time he leaves England. The etiology of enteric fever in India is still so enveloped with doubts on important points that the report can really do little more than indicate some points which Dr. Hewlett considers especially prejudicial to the health of the young soldier, and which predispose him to attacks of disease, whether it be enteric fever or other malady. The first chapter of the report gives various definitions and theories of the disease by certain eminent medical men, and here we find a very wide divergence of opinion among these learned doctors. The unlearned may deem it unsafe to take any practical action on any one theory, though apparently based on sound reasoning, when the other theories opposed to it are based on grounds which appear equally tenable. The second chapter gives us some interesting tables, by which we can ascertain, at all events, what class of soldier is most liable to the disease. It appears that during the ten years 1872 to 1881, there were 1630 deaths in the European army in this Presidency. Of these 246 were the result of enteric fever, which seemed to affect the younger men much more than the older soldiers. For instance, out of the 246 deaths, 148 were young soldiers from 20 to 24 years of age, 69 were men from 24 to 29, and 19 were men over 30, and 10 deaths were of boys under 20. Now, it must be remembered that in the ten years under report our European army out here was not composed of very young men, as it is now—the short service system only began in 1877—so we may fairly conclude that there were just as many men of mature age for the disease to attack as there were young men of from 20 to 24 years old. So it may be considered as established that the young soldier is specially liable to this disease. Table II. shows us that it is in the first and second years of a man's service in India that he is most predisposed towards it. Two hundred and eight fatal cases of enteric fever are taken ; 129 were men between 20 and 24 years old. Of these 129, 81 died during their first year, 25 during the second, 15 during the third, 7 during the fourth, and 1 during the sixth. Acclimatisation evidently diminishes a man's predisposition to the disease. September seems to be quite the most likely time of year to take this fever, as is very plainly shown by a diagram which shows the admissions and deaths according to months for the past ten years. March seems the healthiest month ; October and November are equally unhealthy, and come next after September in that respect. Chapter III. begins by treating the various climates into which the young soldier coming to the Bombay Presidency is sent. Dr. Hewlett points out in the beginning of this chapter that he thinks it very probable that formerly many men have gone up-country having contracted the disease in Bombay, while landing at the Carnac-bunder, close to the point of discharge of the Bombay night-soil. This is quite a conceivable theory, as any one who has ever been in the neighbourhood can understand. Now, however, the troops are all passed through Bombay by the Sassoon-dock, where, as Dr. Hewlett remarks, the sanitary arrangements are carefully and efficiently supervised. The report goes on to point out that those soldiers who have a great deal of work are less liable to disease than those who have much leisure on their hands, which idle time is more often than not passed in a manner far from conducive to health. Heavy night guards, however, in malarial stations, such as Neemuch, are likely to exert a prejudicial effect on the men, as they are frequently exposed with an empty stomach to emanations from marshy land. Dr. Hewlett considers that the habits of the young European soldier are such as encourage disease. The young soldier often ignores the sun, gets heated, and lies on his cot, without his coat, exposed to the breeze. He buys beverages concocted with impure water, or drinks water from any source, never thinking if it is polluted or not. He can seldom resist the temptation of the canteen, and Dr. Hewlett thinks that the spirit ration is a great cause of sickness in the army. This may be the case, but it is satisfactory to be able to assure Dr. Hewlett that now-a-days men prefer their beer and porter to rum, as canteen presidents can show him by a reference to their account books. Dr. Hewlett considers that soldiers of the present generation are much more indolent than were those thirty years ago. This, we think, is a point which might be fairly argued. We agree with the opinion that the person of the soldier is not always so clean as it might be. We here quote verbatim a paragraph of the report which is worthy of attention :—"I regard the want of personal hygiene on the part of the young soldier as one of the most potent causes tending to lower his general health, and little good can, I fear, be expected until he is systematically taught how to take more care of himself." Several pages are devoted to giving a detailed account of the water-supply at the various stations in the Presidency, and the efforts of Government to secure good water for the troops are pointed out, but still a very large number of wells open and in use contain water which under analysis is pronounced as "bad." Of course Macnamara's filters are supplied to all barracks, but it is impossible to see that the men never get water from any other source.

The food of the British soldier is next discussed, and here we think that most observers will agree with Dr. Hewlett in his opinion that men do not get enough good, wholesome food to keep them in health. Some men spend a certain amount of their small balance of pay in buying food at the coffee-shop, but many do not, and many cannot afford it. It is considered that steps should now be taken to secure to the soldier a small meal in the early morning before parade—a breakfast, a dinner, and a tea or supper. Now with regard to the food supplied. A man does not get rations enough to give himself more than a breakfast and dinner. We may be quite sure that the true economy is to feed the men well, and so keep them healthy and less predisposed to disease. A sick soldier is a great expense to the State, and so is a dead one, for he has to be replaced. To make good soldiers the Duke of Wellington said—Feed them and house them well. At present our British soldier in India is underfed. The report gives some comparative tables of the amount of nourishment in the naval and military rations. The sailor's sea-rations is far more nutritious than our soldier's rations, but his harbour-ration is not so good. It appears that though one would imagine milk to be a great source of enteric fever if diluted with impure water, this is not the case, and propagation of the disease in this way in India is not frequent. The bakeries in connection with our European troops are not, Dr. Hewlett considers, in all cases quite satisfactory. He insists, with sound reason, on the advantage of machine-kneading over hand-kneading, and we hope it may always be insisted upon.

The report now goes on to the important subject of barracks. Dr. Hewlett considers that it is a pity that so much money has been spent in many stations on the barracks, as he considers long occupancy renders a site unhealthy, and it would have been wiser to build structures calculated to last from between twenty to thirty years, which could at the expiration of that time be pulled down, and the barracks re-erected on a new site. There is no question that theoretically this is a good idea, but not exactly a practical one. He considers, and here we fully concur with him, that standard plans for barracks all over India are a great mistake, as [illegible] for instance, what is suitable to Meerut would be most unsuitable to Bombay. The site of the barracks, too, appears in many instances to have been injudiciously chosen. They have frequently been built on the edge of a cantonment, without reference to the country beyond its limits, and so the station authorities are quite powerless to control any unhealthy conditions which may exist at a very short distance beyond the cantonment boundary. Neemuch, Mhow, and Deesa are specially mentioned with reference to this. Dr. Hewlett points out many defects in the construction of the barracks, and goes into the question of the sanitary arrangements in connection with them. He makes many admirable suggestions with regard to the improvement of the sanitary condition of the barracks and immediate surroundings. The question of cantonment bazaars is next entered into, and it is considered that they are "almost without exception in an unsatisfactory state from a sanitary point of view." It appears that cantonment magistrates have but limited means at their disposal, so it is almost impossible to keep them really in a proper state. There is an absence of proper sewerage ; cesspools are in use, latrines are faulty, and a large number of animals are always to be found in a bazaar. All these are sufficient to make any place unhealthy, despite the efforts of the most energetic cantonment magistrate. These bazaars and the lowest and worst houses in them are frequented by the soldier, and here no doubt many a dangerous fever is contracted.

Chapter V. occupies some 75 pages and gives a detailed account of each station in the Bombay Presidency, and tables of disease, etc., at each. It is most exhaustive and valuable. As regards enteric fever Kurrachee, Taragurh, Nusserabad, Neemuch, and Mhow seem to suffer most. Taragurh, however, it should be remembered, is a sanitarium where the sick from Nusserabad are sent, so the deaths from enteric fever credited to Taragurh may be fairly said to result from disease taken elsewhere. There was of course an enormous percentage of enteric fever in Southern Afghanistan in 1880. Chapter V. gives the details of a number of separate cases submitted by various medical officers, and they are interesting only to professional men. In chapter VI. Dr. Hewlett, so to speak, sums up. Passing over that portion which is purely of a professional nature, we come to those measures which he suggests as desirable to reduce the mortality in the service entailed by enteric fever. He considers that the practice of sending many recruits out to India before they are 20 years old should be stopped. There is no doubt that in spite of the regulations to the contrary many boys of under 20 do arrive in this country. The suggestion that no man under 25 years of age should come out, Dr. Hewlett himself recognises as impossible under the present system of service. He considers that all young soldiers under the age of 25 should be sent on first arrival to a hill station, and suggests they should be kept there for three years. Now, although this is doubtless admirable in theory, let us see how it would work in practice. There is in India an army of some 60,000 European troops, including cavalry, artillery, and infantry. To fill up vacancies in this army caused by corps going home, sickness, time-expired men, death, etc., no less than ten or eleven thousand men come out to India yearly. Of these eleven thousand certainly between eight and nine thousand are under 25 years old. So if these men are to be sent up to the hills for three years, we should require hill stations capable of accommodating some 26,000 troops. What would regiments in the plains be like, what would the batteries of artillery be ? Skeletons ! not able to turn out on parade. Cavalry regiments would have three times as many horses as men, and a battery of artillery would not have enough men to man the guns ; and besides, if all these men can be stowed away in the hills, the *raison d'être* of our large force in the plains must cease to exist. However, that is only a detail. Dr. Hewlett's report contains an immense amount of information. It is a most valuable work, which it will be well for the authorities to study. If some of the suggestions are not quite practical, there are many that are not only practicable but important, and we hope to see many of them carried out. Dr. Hewlett has maintained by this report the reputation which he has long since gained for energy and searching investigation.

THE heavy rain which characterised the week ending the 31st August, more especially in the southern and central parts of the Bombay Presidency, has during the week just ended been confined, so far as this side of India is concerned, to the north-east. Along the west coast the rain, although not inconsiderable, has been, on the whole, somewhat below the average, and in Sind there has been no rain at all, unless perhaps in the extreme north. But in Rajputana and the north of Guzerat the rain has been considerable, and on the Aravali range has been very heavy indeed ; at Mount Abu, for instance, the total rainfall during the week has amounted to over 19 inches, 11 inches of which fell in one day. This is heavier rain than occurred there in July last, and consequently we hear of great damage having been done. The Sabarmati appears to have risen higher, and caused considerable alarm at Ahmedabad ; and the injury done to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway amounted, not as in the last case to simple displacement of the line, but to the actual washing away of portions of it. Simultaneously with reports of damage by rain in Rajputana, we received information of heavy rain in Bengal, 8½ inches having fallen at Calcutta during Thursday and Friday of last week. From the daily reports of the Meteorological Department it will be seen that both these cases of heavy rain were due to barometric depressions which had formed over the regions affected. That which formed over Rajputana was not improbably due to, though it does not seem to have been identical with, the one of which we gave an account last week, and which we stated had travelled northward.

These excessive falls of rain, occurring at this time of the year, indicate the prospects of a heavy winding up of the monsoon ; and indeed there are many other signs which point the same way. During the past week there has been an unusual amount of south-west wind at Bombay, and the barometer has been abnormally low on every day except one ; it has, in fact, been exceptionally low during the past fortnight, and since the middle of June last has shown a steady downward progress, varied, of course, by the usual oscillations. In many parts of the country the rainfall is already above the average ; in the Konkan, in the Central Provinces, in Lower Bengal and probably in Rajputana and the Punjab this is the case ; and there is no reason to suppose that the rainfall of the country, as a whole, will this year be below the average. Unfortunately, however, the heaviness of the rain is not the only determining condition of its economic value. The regularity of its distribution in time as well as in space are features of greater importance. This fact was well exemplified last year, when the rainfall in the Bombay Presidency was more than 20 per cent. above the average, but which by its scarcity at some periods and its overabundance at others, produced damaged in a two-fold manner. This fact, unfortunately, is being illustrated again this year, for while in some parts damage has been done or was anticipated from excess, in other extensive than is generally realized, the scantiness and in places entire absence of rain will be the cause of want. Thus in the south-eastern (portions of the Bombay Presidency, in Mysore and some of the inland districts of Madras, and in Behar and Upper Bengal, scarcity is already felt. In the Bombay Presidency, however, the crop prospects, as a whole, are much better than they were last year. And as regards India generally there appears to be no reason to suppose that the distress in parts will be productive of grave consequences, as the crops in other parts are reported in good condition ; and if all goes well, the out-turn of these parts will be sufficient to meet the extra demand without more than the usual amount of inconvenience experienced under such circumstances.

IT is satisfactory to find that, though late, the reporters are now admitted to take notes of the evidence given before the Factory Act Commission. We publish this morning a full report of the proceedings on Saturday last, and we recommend all who take an interest in a very important subject to read it carefully. There is something singular in the urgency with which the Government insists that the inquiry shall be rapidly got through. The members of the Commission have been somewhat brusquely informed that those of them who cannot attend regularly had better resign their seats. As the members are all busy men, with their private affairs to attend to, three sittings a week constitute a heavy demand on their time. Mr. Mulock, who presides, objects if questions are asked outside those prepared beforehand, holding that if the witnesses were to be examined at length the report would not be ready for two years to come, which, of course, would set the Government wild. Mr. Mulock, indeed, pleaded that he had already got a "severe" letter on the subject of the delays, though they cannot as yet be regarded as undue or unreasonable. It seems to us that it is of more importance that the inquiry should be thorough and complete than that a report should be hurried out, based on evidence taken at railroad speed.

THE announcement has been made that the Government has placed a steam launch at the disposal of the new medical officer of the port, and has also provided him with an office establishment. During the sixteen or seventeen years that the late medical officer occupied the position, he repeatedly applied to successive Governments for some such assistance, but was invariably refused ; and he had consequently not only to keep up an office establishment at his own expense, but had also to hire boats in order to go from one vessel to another in the regular performance of his duties. For all this he was allowed Rs. 400 a month. Considering how enormously the trade of the port has increased in recent years, boat hire alone must have been a serious item in his expenditure ; and when it is also remembered that he had to pay rent for an office and keep a clerk and sundry peons, the balance left from the small pittance allowed to him by Government would hardly be adequate remuneration for his services as medical officer of the port. The new medical officer was appointed on double the salary of his predecessor, and one of his first acts after taking office was to apply for the use of a steam launch and for an office establishment—an application which the Government lost no time in granting. The Government does not appear to have acted quite fairly towards the late medical officer, and the fact that it has conceded to his successor what he had so frequently urged upon it as being necessary to the efficient carrying out of the duties of the office argues strongly in favour of the supposition that it did not assist him as it might or perhaps ought to have done. In this, however, the Government was only following the precedents of its predecessors ever since the late medical officer was appointed.

ENGLISH COMEDIES FOR INDIAN STUDENTS.*

AT first sight an Englishman cannot well help regarding as audacious any attempts made by foreigners to explain the difficulties to be found in the works of English authors. But for all that English students of Shakespeare are glad to consult such works as Schmidt's Shakespearian Lexicon and to read the commentaries of Gervinus. If, however, we feel inclined to look upon even such learned Germans as Schmidt and Gervinus as somewhat presumptuous in trying to teach the meaning of Shakespeare to that poet's own countrymen, what shall we say of the very much more audacious enterprise of two Deccan College Fellows who, without having ever approached within five thousand miles of England, have yet ventured to edit with explanatory notes two of Goldsmith's comedies ? The critic naturally approaches such a work with lively anticipations of amusement to be derived from ridiculous misapprehensions of common English idioms. The two editors have not long passed through the ordeal of the B. A. examination, and recollections of the absurd interpretations given sometimes by Indian students to their examiners flit through the mind of the reviewer, who in the book before him expects to find explanations fit to compete with the definition of a bilious person as a person with a nose like the bill of an eagle, and other such answers formerly made by Indian students in their examination papers, which may be found by the curious in Spencer's Studies of Sociology. But this amiable anticipation will be disappointed. No very ridiculous mistakes will, we think, be found after a careful investigation of this edition of "The Good-natured Man" and "She stoops to Conquer." At least we have gone through a considerable portion of the not

TELEGRAMS.

THE DAMAGE TO THE RAJPUTANA RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, SEPT. 6.

The break in the Rajputana Railway between Jeypore and Ajmere has been repaired, and the first train passed over on a diversion last night, with great difficulty.

THE CALCUTTA SANITARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 7.

The Municipal Commissioners on Friday afternoon confirmed the Town Council's nomination of Mr. Cotton, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and not a member of Corporation, as representative of the Corporation on the Lieutenant-Governor's Sanitary Commission. Mr. Buckland opposed the nomination, but he was the only dissentient.

THE STRANDING OF THE MADRAS.

The judgment in the Madras inquiry is to be given on Mouday.

FOOTBALL MATCH.

There was a great football match yesterday between the Calcutta Football Club and a team chosen from all the other clubs in the town.

It was won by the Calcutta F. C. by two tries to love. The ground was in very bad order owing to the recent heavy rain.

ROBBERY AT THE NATIONAL BANK.

A warrant was granted yesterday against the native head clerk of the corresponding branch in the National Bank, on a charge of stealing two currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each. The notes were received in registered letters, and the defendant took both the letters and the notes out of the office, and cashed the notes at the Currency Office. He has absconded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The following officers have been ordered to proceed to Egypt on special service in connection with the Nile expedition:—Sir Charles W. Wilson, Sir Herbert Stewart, Colonels Brackenbury and Harrison, of the Royal Engineers, Colonel Henderson, of the Rifle Brigade, Colonel Maurice, of the Royal Artillery, and Lord Airlie.

CAIRO, SEPT. 6.

The Mudir of Dongola has sent a number of boats to Wady Halfa, in which the 35th Regiment will start immediately for Dongola.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The first instalment of boats for the Nile expedition will leave Woolwich on Monday, and the remainder will be despatched quickly.

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

WARSAW, SEPT. 5.

The Czar has not yet arrived here from St. Petersburg. Precautionary measures of a most elaborate character have been taken to ensure His Majesty's safety, and the entire railway route is guarded by Cossacks.

ATTACK ON KASSALA.

CAIRO, SEPT. 5.

A strong force of rebels have made an attack on Kassala, but have been defeated with heavy loss.

THE BOER REPUBLIC IN ZULULAND.

CAPETOWN, SEPT. 5.

Piet Joubert has accepted the Presidency of the Boer Republic in Zululand.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Bombay Mails of the 19th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 5.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 5.

French mail steamer Oxus, from Aden, arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

Total week's sales of cotton		63,000 bales.
" " "	Surats	11,000 "
" " "	Imports of Cotton	25,000 "
" " "	Surats	7,000 "
" Stock of Cotton		697,000 "
" "	Surats	202,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London		71,000 "

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅞
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
7lb. Shirtings	5-6
36lbs. do.	6-6
40s. Mule Twist	9⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ " "	83
3 " Consols for account	101
3½ " Sterling Loan	106⅜
4½ " French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	50d

Arrival—Mameluke.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Private messages for Offices in China except Shanghai, Amoy, Hongkong, and Macao must be in plain English language, code and cipher being prohibited except for State messages.

Saigon-Bankok interrupted.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 22ND AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Gwalior, Captain P. Harris, arrived in Bombay harbour this morning at 3 o'clock, with the European mails of the 22nd August. She left Aden on the 2nd inst. at 5 p.m.

At an adjourned sitting of the Factory Commission on Saturday last, the evidence of Mr. John Edwards, manager of the Mahaluxmee Mills, who was partly examined at a previous sitting, was concluded. The next was a very important witness, Mr. J. Jones, Inspector of Factories, Bombay, and secretary to the Commission. He was of opinion that the effect of the Factory Act of 1881 had been satisfactory up to a certain point, but that it had not wholly answered the purpose for which it was passed, that is, for the improvement of the condition of mill hands generally. The operatives had derived some benefit from the Act, the machinery was now more efficiently protected, and there had been a slight reduction in the hours of labour for the children. He thought the law required amendment, or the imposing of further restrictions, for its effective working; and the Act was inadequate in not giving sufficient days of rest in the month to all mill-hands. It would depend upon the nature of the restrictions whether they would hamper the trade in British India. In case the Government of India should see its way to recommend a general inspection all over India under the Act, Mr. Jones did not think that either employers or the trade would in the long run suffer, if all, or nearly all, Mr. Meade-King's propositions were carried out; but if the Government refused to legislate for the other presidencies, Mr. Jones would not interfere with the hours of commencing and stopping work. The working of the present Act had not given general satisfaction; and Mr. Jones had been entreated to do all he could to induce Government to make a stoppage of work compulsory four days a month. The president, Mr. W. B. Mulock, C.S., mentioned that he had received a severe letter from Government, asking him to hold three meetings a week and expedite the proceedings, and that he felt bound to go on, whether all the members were able to attend or not. It was remarked in reply that the proposal would, if carried out, be very inconvenient for business men; that there was no necessity for hurrying on the proceedings without subjecting the witnesses to cross-examination; and that the president should make a representation to Government on the subject. After some discussion, it was arranged that the Commission should meet on Mondays and Saturdays.

We are glad to hear that the bad type of cholera which was recently raging in Oorun has abated and well-nigh disappeared, but unfortunately the disease has broken out in a virulent form in Shahabaj in the Alibag district. Out of ninety-eight persons attacked, thirty-eight are reported to have died, and something like a panic prevails in the neighbourhood.

From Quetta comes news of a daring robbery which was attempted in the tents pitched on the maidan in the midst of the station, and belonging to Royal Engineer officers. The Pathans who were, in the dark of night, discovered in the midst of the tents by the native guard, immediately turned on their pursuers and fired, fortunately without hitting any one.

The Bombay *Catholic Examiner* commends the excellent temper with which the Civil Service agitation is being conducted in Bombay. "We use the word agitation," it remarks, "in no disparaging sense, but merely because it best describes the constitutional method, recognized throughout Her Majesty's dominions, for publicly expressing the wants, sentiments, or even grievances of large sections of the people. Remembering how sadly the work of agitating was last year mismanaged in Bengal by both the parties in the heated controversy for which that year is famous, it is matter for congratulation that Bombay has in the present instance taken the lead in India. In this Presidency the leaders of native opinion have already proved their ability to advocate the interests of their class with firmness, moderation of language, and respect both for themselves and for others."

Consequent on the retirement of Colonel C.C. Minchin several promotions take place in the Punjab Commission. Colonel E. P. Gurdon, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, becomes a Commissioner, and Mr. H. B. Beckett, Judicial Assistant, 1st Class, a Deputy Commissioner.

It is now three years since Mr. T. W. Holderness was appointed to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and, according to rule, he should return to the North-West Provinces, provided a suitable appointment can be found for him. The Allahabad paper, however, says that Sir Alfred Lyall has nothing available at the moment answering to that somewhat vague definition. It seems probable then that he will officiate as Secretary when Mr. Buck takes three months' leave in November, a post for which he has proved himself fitted already. And Mr. Holderness's prospects in that direction," says the *Pioneer*, are the better that a suitable appointment will not now be required for the Acting Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who stands fast till the 5th of January next."

When will the authorities become convinced of the danger of placing arms and ammunition within the reach of soldiers? It is only a few weeks since a soldier ran amuck at Sabarmatti, and now the Nagpore paper reports a kindred occurrence at Pachmarhi. "Private Middlebrooke, of the Durham Light Infantry, stationed at Pachmahri," says the report, "in a fit of temporary insanity, seized a rifle and ten rounds of ammunition, and started off from barracks on the night of the 15th August, in the direction of the Sadar Bazaar, where, falling in with a policeman, he fired and sent a bullet through the man's shoulders. Prior to this occurrence, Middlebrooke had made two unsuccessful attempts to possess himself of a rifle, and when he made off from the barracks, armed parties from the same regiment were sent out in pursuit, with orders to shoot him down if he attempted to fire at them. The night was dark, and Middlebrooke wandered about till he found himself in the precincts of the canteen. Here he encountered the sentry on duty, at whom he levelled his loaded rifle; but the sentry, with great presence of mind, bobbed down, and rushed at Middlebrooke, who was easily overpowered and secured. Middlebrooke, it would seem, had that very night attended a dance which was got up at Pachmarhi." It was thought that the policeman was not mortally wounded; but for that fortunate result neither the mad soldier nor the present system as to the supply of ammunition is to be thanked.

From their knowledge of the geography of the country between Merv and Herat, the Russians will have a great advantage over us in dealing with the Afghan Boundary question. Since the Russian Foreign Office objected to English officers "haunting the Turkoman desert," and induced [illegible] to stop their adventurous wanderings, Turkmenia has remained a *terra incognita* to us. "The folly of such a shortsighted policy as that adopted by the English Foreign Office," remarks the *Pioneer*, "was made strikingly clear when Merv and old Sarrakhs passed into the hands of Russia without our 'statesmen' being aware that such annexation was being carefully arranged for on the spot: and if we mistake not, the fruits of that folly will be reaped by Sir Peter Lumsden, in chagrin and humiliation, when the Afghan Boundary Commission really gets to work."

Mr. Charles Marvin in his letter to the Allahabad paper on Central Asian affairs, remarks that a very important piece of intelligence comes from the banks of the Oxus. Under date June 19—July 1—Gospodin Tchursin writes from Fort Petro-Alexandrovsk, letter to the *Moscow Gazette*, describing the [illegible] of the recruits there from the Caspian [illegible] route via Kungrad. These recruits, M[illegible] with [illegible]da in, were despatched under the [illegible] Bellievsky, who was entrusted with the duty of organising the route. Tchursin writes:—

"During a conversation with [illegible] Bellievsky I elicited [illegible] next year a regular steamboat service is to be started on the Oxus from Kungrad upwards. Arrangements to this account [illegible] ment have assigned [illegible] Gromoff, the [illegible] arrive here in a [illegible] have further the intention of [illegible] steam boat service [illegible] Yanan Airakti, and organise a [illegible] tramway from that point to Kungrad, temporary, because the engineers who have already been here from the Ministry of Railways have been sent to survey the route for the construction of a railway. The future of a railway from Yanan Airakti to Kungrad, along which there is expected to be traffic to the extent of 100,000 tons, to say nothing of passengers. General Rosenbach, the new Governor-General, warmly supports the scheme."

Mr. Marvin considers that this demonstrates pretty clearly that the Russian Government, having satisfied itself as to the excellence of the new route, does not mean to delay developing it. Gromoff, who is to organise the steamboat service on the Oxus, is the well-known Central Asian contractor who supplied camels, &c., for Skobeleff last campaign. Tchursin further says that Rajeff, the manager of the Russian Transport Company, has contracted with the Khivans and Karghiz for the supply of 1,000 camels, which will maintain regular intercourse between the Caspian and Kungrad. He adds:—

"When I was at St. Petersburg I did not believe in the new route in spite of all that was said to me on the subject. Having traversed it with the recruits, however, I do not hesitate to ascribe to it an immense and brilliant future. The statement circulated that the camels have fallen from the heat and the poisonous flies, are untrue—not a camel has perished from either cause yet. The new highway is undoubtedly the shortest and the quickest, and the best route to Turkistan. No better proof could be afforded of its excellence than the healthy appearance of the troops who have just passed along it, and who are unanimous in their praise."

Those who have given attention to the question of sanitation in Bombay will be interested to learn that what would appear to be a very effective system of sewer ventilation has been designed by Mr. G. F. Harrington, J. P., of Ryde, Isle of Wight. His method consists in having shafts placed at intervals of about 500ft., which are connected with the sewers and carried up the sides of the adjoining houses. While one shaft conducts air into the sewer the other carries it away. The in-draft shaft is surmounted by a cowl, which is so designed as to have its face constantly presented to the wind, and through this a stream of air is said to be always passing into the sewer. The return shaft is open to the atmosphere at a good height, and has no cowl nor any other device for getting the foul air away, as it is found that it escapes freely into the atmosphere without artificial aid. The main improvement lies in determining the proportions of the shafts and cowls. The principle has been applied in Arthur-street, Ryde, where the ventilation of the sewer was much complained of. The results go to show that a constant current of fresh air is being passed through the sewer and discharged, with the noxious vapours, into the open air at such a level as to be fairly out of harm's way.

A few weeks ago we directed attention to the great falling off in the Indo-Australian tea trade last year as compared with 1883, and indicated some of the causes which militated against the development of the trade, the principal of these being the inferior quality of the leaf supplied to the Australian market. It now appears to be probably that a further attempt will be made to push the trade in the southern colonies. The Allahabad paper, however, thinks the best hopes of the planters seem to lie in extending the market in England. Apart from such fortune as the Franco-Chinese War may bring them, the only means of doing this appears to be by lowering prices by reducing the cost of production in this country. The cost of manufacture has already been reduced to the lowest figure possible, and is only one-fifth of the total, but there seems to be room for reduction in the cost of imported labour and in the Calcutta charges. The introduction of a railway into Cachar will greatly reduce the former charge, which at present amounts to from Rs. 70 to Rs. 100 for each coolie.

The *Pioneer* writes:—"It is worthy of notice that at the recent examinations held at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, the first place was secured by Syad Muhammad Hossain, who gained the gold medal usually granted to the candidate who obtains the highest marks in the final examination for the diploma. This prize was first secured by a native of India about a year ago, when Mr. Sen, one of the Bengal scholars at the College, obtained his diploma; but Mr. Hossain's success is perhaps more praiseworthy, for he has gone through the whole course without any pecuniary help from the Government; and so it is solely due to his own great industry and perseverance. Mr. Hossain has just brought out a little book called *Our Difficulties and Wants*, which is worth reading, for it is an honest attempt to deal with the economic condition of the cultivators by one who knows what he is writing about, and who does not use his subject as an excuse for fine writing or for captious criticisms."

During a somewhat prolonged stay at Murree, pending a settlement of his quarrel with Miss Fenney, the actress, Lord Garmoyle seems to have been making himself exceedingly affable and to have been a great favourite both with ladies and gentlemen. He left Murree for Multan on Monday. The correspondent of a Calcutta paper thus describes his departure:—

He received quite an ovation, I understand, at the starting place just below the club. A scratch band from the depôt attended, playing him off. Whether the airs were taken from Iolanthe I cannot say, not having been present, but the soldiers, of whom there were a number, he having been kind indeed to them in the way they most appreciate, would not allow the ponies to be harnessed to the tonga, but drew it down the cart road themselves. No doubt the gentleman added greatly by his pecuniary aid to the several amusements this season, and would have left Murree to a certain extent regretted by the majority, had he not at the last moment mixed himself up as one of the "Editorial Committee" of the paper, if it can be called such, issued last week under the name of the *Murree Gazette*.

The native genius for advertising does not appear to desert the American missionaries when they come into India. The Methodist Episcopal Church Press at Lucknow brings its publication to notice with a vigour which an up-country paper thinks would do credit to the soap trade. On a violently coloured sheet of paper we read of the merits of a certain key to the Middle-class Reader. "Do not suppose that because the price is low the book is not worth much. Books can be made cheaper at the M. E. C. Press than at any other, when correct books and large numbers are called for. We cannot tell you how this is done, for it is a secret; but it is a fact." In announcing an edition *in usum scholarum* of Washington Irving's "Sketch Book" the publishers rise with their subject. All other copies are liable to be faulty. "It is as likely as not that a question will be put where the error of the edition occurs. What then?—disappointment and crushing defeat!! Recognised standing in scholarship impossible!! Get the best edition. Send for copies at once."

A serious collision between the Chinese and Burmese troops has taken place in Bhamo. The Chinese appear to have adopted a line of conduct which was not consistent with loyalty to Theebaw, whereupon troops were sent to expel them from the town. In this the Burmese appear to have been successful, but not without much fighting and considerable loss of life.

A telegram from Rangoon mentions a rumour that the Meingoon Prince is accompanied by an Armenian named Manook, *alias* Oung Ban, and a Baboo Naboo Comar Mookerjee. The Prince it is stated has over twelve lakhs of rupees, and on his arrival in Siamese territory will be joined by nine Shan Chiefs and a large armed force.

Mr. Charles W. McMinn, Collector of Jubulpore, writes as follows to the Allahabad paper:—"The Agricultural Department has issued a most important memorandum on *babul* (Acacia Arabica) [illegible] should [illegible] there are more Acacia trees in India than of any other genus. The Department states that the pods without the seeds, properly dried, are worth £40 per ton at home, and contain 60 per cent. of tannin; that the bark contains 19 per cent. tannin, and is worth £12 to £14 per ton. If that is the case, an acre of *babul* should be worth between Rs. 700 and Rs. 1,000 for bark and pods and wood. On referring to Spon's Encyclopædia of Art, page 1986, and Ure's Dictionary of Art, Vol. IV; page 529, we learn several facts which ought to be read along with the above, because it is stated that Australian wattle bark, which yields 30 per cent. of tannin, is worth at the utmost £13 per ton. I am afraid the *babul* bark is over-estimated. The pods, however, if they yield 60 per cent. of tannin, will be worth £60 per ton, and twice as much as Divi-divi, about which we have all been exercised so much. It follows that our commonest indigenous tree is worth twice as much as the exotic Divi-divi, which can only flourish near the sea. If the Department would only take this to heart and cease to trouble about *cavoh* and *sorghum*—thanks to its investigation, we may soon see a flourishing export trade in *babul* bark, pods, and gum, and the most barren plains yielding a valuable commercial product."

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant S. R. Master, 2nd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, has been left behind sick at Bally, on his battalion proceeding on service.

A detachment of 150 men of the 2nd Bengal Native Infantry is to garrison Fort William until the 19th Bengal Native Infantry arrive at Alipore from Cachar.

Captain Field, Assistant Military Accountant Poona, will probably join the Zhob Valley Expeditionary Force in charge of the treasure-chest.

Brevet-Colonel D. Stanton, Madras Staff Corps, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year. Colonel Stanton will vacate command of the 28th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, in the beginning of 1885.

Hospital Assistants who cannot attend an examination for promotion, owing to being on duty or other circumstances beyond their control, are to receive the increased pay and allowances from the date on which they complete the prescribed period of service, provided they pass the professional examination on the first opportunity.

An Umballa correspondent telegraphs that the last of the 11th Bengal Lancers told off for escort duty with the Afghan Boundary Commission left at 5 p.m. on Wednesday under Colonel Prinsep and Lieutenant Beatson. The Artillery band played them out. The horses were in excellent condition: the men were eager and in good spirits. Many people were present at the station, including several ladies.

Her Majesty's Troopship Himalaya, Captain Henry St. Leger Bury Palliser, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Devonport, which port she left on the 28th June, Kingstown 30th, Madeira 5th July, St. Vincent 11th, Table Bay 30th, Simons Bay 1st August, and Durban 5th. During the voyage she experienced fine weather with light and favourable winds; and there were no casualties. She brought Surg.-Major H. S. K. Muir, three men, one woman and two children of the A. H. Corps. Owing to the late arrival of the Himalaya, the embarkation of the 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment is postponed to the 10th instant. The regiment will arrive in Bombay on the 9th and 10th inst., instead of the 7th and 10th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Sept. 7.—The barometric changes of the past twenty-four hours have been irregular. The depression noticed over Bengal yesterday has continued to move slowly westward, and thereby occasioned a barometric decrease in the Central Provinces, while a small subsidiary disturbance which had been formed over the Sunderbuns has occasioned a decrease at Saugor Island and Calcutta; elsewhere the barometer has risen. The winds veered again to west on the west coast, and have shifted to south over the Central Provinces; but elsewhere there is little change. From returns received to-day it appears that no rain is reported from East Bengal, Sind, the Bombay coast, the Deccan and the Carnatic; but that slight rain has fallen over the Punjab, Lower Bengal, Gangam, the Malabar Coast, and Burmas, and heavy rain over the Central Provinces. The weather is generally cloudy. Rain to-day:—Jubbulpore, 3 inches; Lahore and Nagpore, 2 inches; Cuttack and Cochin, 1 inch; Multan, Saugor Island, Mangalore, and Mercara, ½ inch. Previously, Aligarh had 2 inches; Silchar and Raipur, ½ inch.

Simla, Sept. 6.—The Rajputana depression has disappeared, and that over Bengal has spread out and become much slighter. The barometer has risen in nearly all places except Benares, Allahabad, Sutna, and the Eastern districts of the N.-W. P., and a high pressure area seems to be forming in the Northern and the Eastern Punjab. The wind continues practically unchanged. The rainfall arrear has undergone an extension to-day. The regions from which no rain is reported are the Indus Valley, Rohilkund, Oudh, Assam, the Berars, Central India, Sind, Bombay, the Deccan, Ganjam coast, and the extreme south of Madras. Elsewhere rains have been general though not heavy. The weather generally is cloudy. Rain to-day:—Sialkot, Hazaribagh, False Point, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, and Mount Abu, over 1 inch; Simla Deesa, Goa, Madras, Cochin, Calicut, and Rangoon, over ½ inch. Previously, Sirsa and Hamirpur, 1½ inches; Julunder, 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously regtd.	55	84	84	55	61	30	60	03
Sept. 6, Friday	0	12	.....		.....		.....	
" 6, Saturday	0	4	.....		.....		.....	
" 7, Sunday	.....		.....		.....		.....	
Total	55	76	84	55	61	30	61	03
Corresponding date last year	70	28	75	53	72	81	82	42

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(7th September, 1884.)

The following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m.	Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.		Degs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·709		84·0	WSW	23	0·00
Surat	·706		80·6	S W	19	0·00
Bombay	·827		83·0	W	15	0·00
Ratnagherry	·870		83·3	W	14	0·02
Karwar	·870		80·1	W Moderate.	—	0·21
Mangalore	·919		79·4	NW	2	0·51
Calicut	..		..	Not received.	—	..
Cochin	·949		78·0	WSW Modte.	—	1·58
Masulipatam	·770		87·8	NW	14	0·11
Madras	·840		88·8	WNW	20	0·00
Negapatam	·876		86·4	SW	2	0·00

REMINISCENCES OF AN INDIAN OFFICIAL.

Under this title General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh places before the public a very readable narrative of events and incidents that marked the course of his not uneventful career, during which he rose from a cadet to the high position of a Governor. The work, though not boasting of much literary merit, and showing evident signs of padding here and there, is still interesting as giving a closer insight into events and characters that are only historically known to us. Of course there are to be noticed here the general faults which are always to be found in personal reminiscences, owing to the desire of the authors to put themselves right with the world on every point, of however trifling a nature, where they think their action has been or might be misunderstood, or not sufficiently highly rated. Consequently in such works we often come across incidents that have no value for others, except as studies of human nature under various aspects. "My Indian career," says General Cavenagh, "was the result of a conversation which I casually overheard, in which a lady visitor, who had been in the East, depicted in glowing terms all the pleasures of an Indian life, and descanted upon the opportunities for advancement which the East India Company's service offered to the soldier." His accidental circumstance led him to obtain a nomination to the Company's military college at Addiscombe in July, 1835, at the age of fourteen. In June, 1837, he passed out of the college and embarked for India, resolved to win his way to high honours. On arriving in Calcutta he was posted to the 32nd Native Infantry Regiment, then stationed near Dacca. In 1841 he passed an examination which qualified him for the post of interpreter to a native regiment, and was appointed interpreter to the 41st Regiment, stationed at Benares. This he left in 1842, and after being transferred more than once was ordered to join the 4th Regiment at Ferozepore, the country round about being in a disturbed state. Here he assisted at some of the grand doings on the occasion of the reception of the Sikh Embassy by Lord Ellenborough, the Governor-General, at what he calls the "Indian Field of the Cloth of Gold." He next took part with his regiment in the battle of Mahrajpore, where a round-shot carried away his left leg a little above the ankle, which had to be amputated. It was some time before he could return to his duty, and even then he had to be placed on his charger by a couple of orderlies, whilst in lieu of the left stirrup, his saddle was fitted with a leather bucket into which the stump of his wounded leg was inserted. Early in 1845 he was appointed to act as Pension Paymaster, and six months later on he succeeded to the temporary command of his regiment. At the end of the year the regiment was ordered to march to the frontier, and though he could hardly be considered effective, he accompanied it on the declaration of war with the Sikhs. On approaching the seat of war he was given charge of the Intelligence Department. In the course of this campaign a ludicrous incident occurred that very nearly lost him his life. Just before the action at Budiwal, his first charger becoming restive he hastily jumped off to remount his second charger, but in doing so his wooden leg sank into the sand, and there he was left standing under a heavy fire from the enemy until an orderly came up and helped him out. Subsequently in this action he was struck on the left arm by a ricochet ball, and had to be taken to the hospital. After his recovery his connection with the Irregular Cavalry was brought to a termination by his being appointed to the post of Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, and subsequently of the ex-Ameers of Sind. And from this moment he ceased to take any part in active service. In August, 1847, another addition was made to his children in the person of Aga Khan, who had been [illegible]porarily removed from Kurrachee to Bengal. This is what he says of Aga Khan:—

I found Agha Khan a shrewd, intelligent man, quite *au fait* with the state of affairs in the political world, both in the East and West; he entertained a high opinion of the talents of Russian diplomatists, who had, he asserted, obtained a preponderating influence in the councils of the Shah of Persia; whilst, on the contrary, the British had almost lost the little power they previously possessed. He stated that the Russian Plenipotentiary never hesitated to advance any amount to secure the aid of an influential member of the court, and, moreover, frequently interfered to shield an offender from the just wrath of the monarch, if he could thereby advance the views of his own Government, which evidently aims at establishing a Russian party throughout the country, by which the Shah and his Ministers may be moulded to its wishes, with the view of securing the co-operation of Persia in any movement that may hereafter be projected in the direction of British India.

In March, 1850, he was appointed to the political charge of the Nepalese Mission which had just arrived in Calcutta, *en route* to England, with presents for the Queen. The Ambassador was the well-known General Jung Bahadur, then quite a young man. Without entering into the details of the troubles and vexations to which he had to submit in the course of his task of playing bear-leader to this semi-savage chief, it will suffice here to say that this part of the volume is full of many humorous incidents which will well repay perusal. A great amount of firmness and delicacy had to be used in his dealings with Jung Bahdur, in order to prevent his giving or receiving offence in the course of an intercourse with a people to whose manners and customs he was a complete stranger. The visit was full of many good results, not the least among them being the impression it made on the Ambassador's mind as to the extent of the power and wealth of Great Britain. Thus throughout the trying time of the Mutiny, he never wavered in his fidelity to our alliance, although there can be little doubt that many inducements, from without and within, must have been urged upon him to declare against us. This is how his character is summed up by our author:—

He was certainly, in his time, far in advance of all his fellow-countrymen had his life been prolonged, some of the restrictions that now preclude the development of our commercial intercourse with Thibet. He was fully alive to the many advantages that might thus accrue to his own country, but his visit to England had impressed him with a great idea of our power, and he could not divest his mind of the belief that, in the event of free access and transit through Nepal being allowed to our subjects, disputes would arise which might lead to hostilities, and the ultimate absorption of that State into our Indian empire; at the same time, he was most anxious to gain our good opinion and moral support.

In February, 1851, he was enabled to return to his regular duty and resume charge of the Ameers of Sind. His official connection with his several charges was severed in June, 1854, on his accepting at Lord Dalhousie's instance the appointment on his staff of Town and Fort Major. But the state of his health, which had given way owing to the effects of his wounds, did not permit of his holding this post long, and in April, 1855, he returned to England, where, in August, he attended the dinner given by the Court of Directors to Lord Canning:—

The social gatherings to do honour to their great governors and commanders enabled the Court of Directors, not only to show attentions, to those civil and military servants who merited the distinction, and thus soothed the feelings of many a veteran who felt hurt at the neglect he experienced after having, perhaps, materially aided towards maintaining that vast empire of which Englishmen are naturally proud, and which has certainly added to the national grandeur and prosperity, but also to ascertain the opinions, and acquire some knowledge of the character and capabilities of the men on whom they had to depend for the proper execution of their instructions. It is much to be regretted that, at present, the Secretary of State has no means, through public levées or otherwise, of making himself personally acquainted with the members of the great services over which he presides, and deriving from sources, outside his immediate advisers in the Council, valuable information relative to several of the vexed questions upon which his right decision may be of the utmost importance, not merely to the safety and welfare of our Eastern possessions, but to the interests of Great Britain.

After travelling over the Continent and looking with an observant eye at the armies of the various countries through which he passed, he returned to Calcutta in August, 1856. Soon after his return he writes that he began to see signs of the great cloud that was soon to cast its shadow over India:—

On the 5th of January, 1857, Nawab Amanullah, who had accompanied me to Muttra, and whom I left sick at Cawnpore, paid me a visit. He stated that he had been much surprised at perceiving the great change that had taken place as respects the feeling with which we were regarded by the natives in the Upper Provinces. Formerly, though not loved, we were respected as the best rulers they had ever had; now the disaffection to our rule was very general throughout the country, both amongst high and low, and had even extended to the soldiery. Another native friend also informed me that amongst the native princes there was great uneasiness, fearing lest they might suffer the same fate as the King of Oudh. Even my native groom once gravely told me that he thought the times must be out of joint, as he was not now treated by his fellows with the respect he considered due to the position he occupied in my service.

He further says:—

I had myself, immediately on my return from Europe, been much impressed with the sulky bearing of the sepoys, so different to that to which I had been accustomed. Men were in the habit of passing officers without saluting—a breach of discipline which, although apparently slight, I never overlooked, as it always leads to graver acts of insubordination. I had long anticipated some outbreak on the part of the native troops, and in private letters to members both of the Board of Control and Court of Directors, pointed out what must be the natural result of the system of centralization introduced into the Bengal Army, under which officers had become mere cyphers, and consequently ceased to take an interest either in their men or in their duties.

The story of the Mutiny, though full of solemn interest for us, has been gone over so often, that there is no need to touch upon any of the details elaborated by General Cavenagh. Suffice it to say that he deservedly takes some credit upon himself for the safety of Calcutta. Some of his remarks will be read with interest. Referring to the causes of the Mutiny, he says:—

There can be no doubt that in the first instance, the measures of the Government were marked with delay and indecision. This may be attributed to the following causes:—1st. Lord Canning's want of perfect confidence in his staff, owing to his, comparatively speaking, recent assumption of office. 2nd. To his anxious desire to avoid sanctioning any act or issuing any order that might have even the appearance of injustice or timidity. Hence, not only did he at first burthen himself with details to an extent utterly beyond the power of any single individual, but all suggestions from those around him were received with doubt and hesitation.

Continuing on this subject, he writes:—

With the exception of the late Sir George Edmonstone, who early formed a sound opinion, there were none of Lord Canning's civil advisers, able men as they were, capable of estimating the extent of the danger; for they had all passed their lives in the performance of civil duties within the limits of Bengal proper, and had little or no knowledge of the temper of the soldiery, or the feelings of the people in the North-West, whilst that fine old military political, Sir John Law, had been absent for several years from the Upper Provinces and may not, therefore, have been aware of the various influences that had been at work in that quarter. Even the gallant soldier, General Hearsey, who commanded the presidency division for a time, scarcely believed the disaffection to be widespread. Is it, therefore, to be wondered at that his lordship also entertained doubts on this score! Even his detractors could not but admire his self-devotion and his love of justice; whilst those who knew him well believe that, had the wave of rebellion been delayed for another year, when he would have been capable of forming his own judgment as to its force, it would have been promptly and effectually repelled.

Soon after this Lord Canning offered him the Governorship of the Straits Settlements, telling him that he had selected him because a coalition adverse to our interests was anticipated between France and Russia, and that in the event of a storm bursting, the first brunt would fall upon our stations in the Eastern Archipelago, and he felt satisfied from experience that no effort would be wanting on his part to hold his own until reinforcements could reach him. He assumed charge of the Government on the 8th August, 1860, and here we will leave him.

THE GOKULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—After carefully perusing the letter of your correspondent "Æquam Memento," I asked myself this question:—What is the chief purpose your correspondent had in view in coming forward to renew the attack upon me in the columns of your journal? The reply is that he hoped to deal one more blow at my professional reputation. Gallant adversary as he is, he comes to the attack with his visor down, his name withheld, and his fame hidden,—a mythical opponent. He endeavours to allure me into a contest in which I have a vital stake, and he—nothing to lose. In this subject of the Gokuldas Hospital the characteristic features have been an utter absence of fair play to the honorary surgeons, and secret attempts to filch away their professional reputation, which attempts would have succeeded but for the discernment and timely interference of Government. It is time that all such secresy were put down, and if Government [illegible] must prolong this discussion [illegible] attacking the honorary surgeons, let them do so in the only right and proper way, viz., by writing under their own names. I say therefore to "Æquam Memento" that when he comes forward to discuss this Gokuldas Hospital question, if he will stake his reputation as a public writer upon what he may have to say, by appending his name to his letters, I will meet him in my own name with the greatest willingness. While he hides his name and makes serious charges against me, I challenge, as I am entitled to do, his honesty, his courage, and his good faith. I will say further that my complete reply to this letter is now ready, and that I am prepared to defend myself against all the power of his secret clique, when I find I am in a position to do so with honour, that is to say, when he will allow me to meet him on equal terms,—

Yours, &c.

Sept. 6. ROLAND BLANEY.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have already expressed my surprise at the manner in which Government officers have treated the last Resolution of Government, wherein it was very clearly stated that it was not desirable to continue the discussion on the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital question. These officers have had the fullest opportunity of pushing the case against the honorary surgeons, and it is upon their reports that Government have been enabled to arrive at certain decisions on the subject. But these interested Government officers are not satisfied with the decision of Government, and they are now exhibiting a petulance such as can only be shown by men who feel that, instead of coming creditably out of the inquiry, they appear as if they felt the collapse of the experiment of employing honorary surgeons in the hospital was in a great measure, if not wholly, due to their prejudices and intolerance. Those remarks are forced upon me by the letter of your correspondent "Æquam Memento," who now comes forward under a *nom du plume* to make certain charges against me and Dr. Roland Blaney. I may tell your correspondent that when he gives me a fair opportunity of replying to him, by coming forward in a manly way in his own name, I will not only answer his letter, but will undertake to knock every argument he has used and every charge he has made against me into a cocked-hat. This is a fair challenge, and the only fair way of dealing with a personal question in which I have a reputation to sustain and he has no reputation to lose. If "Æquam Memento" is an Englishman I appeal to his sense of right, and if I can awaken him to a sense of fair play he will accept my challenge, and not seek security for himself in an anonymous [illegible] bush.—I am, &c.

Sept. 7. H. D. P[illegible]KAKA.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZET

men. There are other departments in which the women work as long as the men.

Mr. Sorabjee put another question.

The president.—We must go on. Government have written me a severe letter. I must hold three meetings a week, and I must go on with the proceedings, whether you are able to attend or not.

The president read the letter from Government, in which it was stated that the Commission must accelerate their proceedings, that there should be three meetings a week held, and that those members who could not attend might resign; but that the inquiry should be gone through as soon as practicable. Mr. Mulock observed that at the rate the proceedings went on, it would take them two years to make their report. It was perfectly hopeless to get through the work if the members, instead of confining themselves to the questions that had been drawn up so carefully, went on cross-examining and re-examining witnesses in the way they had been doing.

Mr. Sorabjee said the questions he had put the witnesses were important.

Witness continued.—There are only two or three women employed in the spinning department of my mill. The half hour granted for taking food is not used for that purpose, but it is used for taking rest. The work-people take their meals during the working hours. All work-people take their meals during working hours; I cannot give the percentage of the work-people taking their meals, resting, or smoking during working hours. I find the attendance of my hands rather irregular. The daily attendance at my mill is best immediately after a holiday. The operative class in England is very much more settled in certain localities. The average number of years the mill operatives work in mills in England is from eight to sixty years. I cannot give the average in India. From my experience in England, I should say that the operatives, as a class, would naturally object to the reduction of wages resulting from reduced working hours. I found complaints about wages more frequent during the winter than during the summer months, owing to the smaller wages earned consequent on the shorter time of work. If the mills are by law forced to stop on any special day, say Sunday, the mill hands will regard such legislation as interfering with their own holidays. There are many personal holidays, such as natives would take, as for instance for marriages, deaths, and anniversary of deaths. Taking the mill hands all through, the average number of days worked by each individual was about twenty-six days in a month. The daily average of absentees is about 5 per cent. I should say in the interest of the manufacturers that two half-hours should be given as periods of rest during the day. The four Sundays of the month are generally the days appointed for holidays to be given to children under section 8 of the Act. I don't know that there is a disposition amongst many millowners to close their mills on Sundays. If children between the ages of seven and twelve were not employed in mills, I think they would be employed by their parents in some other labour; but I cannot say whether it would be more or less laborious, or more or less healthy. I do not think children in this country are much more advanced or developed than children of the same age in England. I think the mill hands look thin compared with other classes. About one or two per cent. of my mill hands are generally absent on account of sickness. I do not think that young persons of 12 years, if they are healthy, are too young to work full time. I do not think any alteration necessary in the Act where it defines as children those between the ages of 7 and 12. I would not extend the definition "child" to include those of 13 years of age. I would not further the minimum age of 7 instead of 7? It is difficult to enforce section 7 of the Act, limiting the employment of children to nine hours, with certain intervals for food and rest; and I have heard of some children being discharged for whose protection the Act was passed.

Mr. Sorabjee.—Would it have been necessary to discharge them if children had been working by sets?

Witness.—No.

Mr. Sorabjee.—Perhaps more children would have been employed if morning and evening sets had been appointed?

Witness.—Yes.

To Mr. Cotton.—In employing more sets, I cannot prevent the children of my mill going to other mills; but the law might with a good staff.

Witness continued.—Extension of the age of children from 12 to 13 years would have no effect in mending matters. I would propose a further curtailment of the hours of employment for children from nine to six hours; but there would be a danger of the children being employed in the morning in one mill, and in the afternoon in another. One lot of children commence working at day-break, and another at 8 a.m. Accidents are of common occurence in my mill, and are reported at once in the prescribed form. I can suggest no improvement in the accident form.

Mr. Nanabhoy.—You say accidents are of common occurrence. How many such accidents happened in your mill?

Witness.—A few. I cannot give the number. We had two or three accidents during the last eighteen months.

Mr. Nanabhoy.—What kind of accidents do you mean?

Witness.—The taking off of a nail would be considered an accident—anything which would keep away a person from his work for more than forty-eight hours. The makers of machinery protect their machines, wheels, &c., so as to comply with the English Factory Act. Young persons and women are disqualified to clean machinery while in motion. As a rule in spinning mills women are not allowed near machinery turned by power. The present Act debars children from cleaning mill-gearing and machinery in motion. All dangerous machines have been sufficiently protected since the passing of the present Act. I do not think that any addition or modification is necessary to be made in the existing Act to protect dangerous machinery. Obstruction, such as hustling children out of the mill, should be made punishable by the Act.

To Mr. Sorabjee.—If a man stays away a day without leave, his pay is cut for two days. If he stays away a day for marketing without leave, we cut his pay for two days. If a boy or young man asks for leave for a day, we very seldom refuse it. If he stays away without leave, and if he is in good health, he is cut for two days. The day and piece-workers are, if absent without leave, cut double pay.

Witness continued.—Obstructions generally thrown in the way of an Inspector doing his duty should be made punishable by the Act. I think the parents should be held responsible for the illegal employment of children. Young persons should be defined in the proposed amendment of the Act as being over twelve years. I would not treat as "employes" all those over eight years of age found in a factory when machinery was in motion. It is done at home.

Mr. F. Jones, inspector of factories, Bombay, and secretary to the Commission, was the next witness examined. Dr. Thomas Blaney, at the request of the chairman, acted as secretary *pro tem*, whilst Mr. Jones gave his evidence. He said.—I have been a factory inspector for thirteen years and a half. The effect of the Factory Act of 1881 has been satisfactory up to a certain point. It has not, however, answered the purpose for which it was passed.

Mr. Cotton.—For what purpose was it passed?

Witness.—It was passed with a view to improve the condition of mill hands. The operatives have derived some benefit from the Act. The machinery is now more efficiently protected; and there has been a slight reduction in the hours of labour for the children. Neither the employers nor the industries have been injuriously affected by the restrictions imposed by the Act. The only restrictions placed on the employers was been the reduction in the hours of labour for children, and that has resulted in a proportionate reduction in their pay. I think that the law requires amendment, or the imposing of further restrictions, for its effective working. I think the Act is inadequate in not giving sufficient days of rest in the month to all mill hands. Regular mill hours should be granted. The hours of labour for the children should be reduced. Lime-washing and painting of the mills should be made compulsory, &c.

Do you consider it would injuriously affect the interests of the millowners in British India if the mills situated in native States were left to work without any legislative restrictions?—At the present time there are only three or four mills in the native States in this Presidency; and I do not think they will increase so as to seriously compete with the mills in British territory. Capital will not feel assured, to drawn in that direction, as English capitalists would like to have ample security for the money invested in them. By English capital I mean money owned by English people. I have no idea of the English capital invested in mills in Bombay. If the mills in Native States increased to any great extent, it would affect the interests of the mills in British India. It would depend upon the nature of the restrictions whether they would hamper the trade in British India. The grounds I have for saying is is what I have heard people say. I have learnt that from general inquiries I made. I don't think that further legislation to a certain point will seriously affect the industry. To a certain extent the mill industry will be placed at a disadvantage; and taking this into consideration, I should only propose certain alterations in the Act, and not second all the proposals of Mr. Meade-King, if the Act should be enforced in this presidency alone. In case the Government of India should see its way to recommend a general inspection all over India under the Act, I do not think that either employers or the trade would in the long run suffer, if all, or nearly all, Mr. Meade-King's propositions were carried out. I think that, if all the provisions of the English Act were fully carried out in India, it might to a certain extent affect the interests of the trade. If the Government of India refuse to legislate for the other presidencies, I would not interfere with the hours of commencing and stopping work, but I would have a fixed hour for meals. The working of the present Act has not given general satisfaction; for I can confidently state that every manager and overlooker I have sounded on the subject—and they have been many—bewailed the want of a day's rest, and entreated me, for the sake of themselves and their hands, to do all I could to induce Government to make a stoppage of work compulsory four days a month.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.—Will you mention the names of some of the managers?

Witness.—I decline to mention any names, as I consider it would be unfair to do so.

Mr. Nanabhoy.—My object in putting the question was that we might call them as witnesses.

Mr. Sorabjee.—Might it not injure them in their master's eyes?

Witness.—Yes, it might possibly. I heard two or three managers say that as their opinions differed from their masters', they would not come forward to give evidence. I asked some ten people. Three refused positively to come forward: one expressed his willingness to do so. I suggested to the managers that they should band themselves and represent their grievances to their employers. I cannot say whether they ever made any representation to their employers. The supply of skilled labour is less than the demand. There is undoubtedly a rush of unskilled hands when a new mill is started; but inducements have to be offered to trained hands in the shape of increased pay and satisfying them as to the advantages of working up new machinery, to induce them to leave their former employment. By unskilled hands I mean men, women, and children who have not previously been employed in mills. I do not think it is strange that new hands should seek for employment in new mills, because it is simply a question of getting higher wages. I do not know anything about the hours of work outside the mills.

Has there been any difficulty in obtaining convictions under the Act?—Mr. Ascoath, Collector of Bombay and Acting Inspector under the Act, had one or two prosecutions, which were dismissed on account of his being unable to prove the age of the children he found at work. The present unsatisfactory state of the Act has several times, when I considered a prosecution advisable, prevented me from taking proceedings against the employers. I had brought three cases into court. I had a difficulty in obtaining a conviction in one case owing to the untruthfulness of the children. The children's statements were taken down by the magistrate's clerk at Khairs, but when placed before the magistrate, they said those statements were all false. This case failed not on account of the inadequacy of the Act, but the untruthfulness of the children.

The president.—Why did you not prosecute them?

Witness.—They were so young. The mills in this presidency are ruin are not free from the state owing to the widespread and filthy habit the hands have of spitting "pan" juice all over the walls and staircases. I have visited old mills, the woodwork of which has never been painted since they were erected, and one which has not been lime-washed for seven or eight years. This information I got from the masters themselves. Some of the mills are praiseworthy exceptions to the rule. Most of the mills have specially-appointed men whose sole duty is to keep the premises clean; but in many cases the duty is imperfectly performed. The application of fans to all grinding frames should be made compulsory. The painting and lime-washing at stated periods should be defined in the Act. There should be separate closets for males and females, a daily night-soil service, and daily flushing of drains and latrines. Sizing and grinding should be carried on in special rooms where no other work is allowed. The skylights in all window-frames should be made to open and shut. This defect I have noticed in many mills. The lower ones only are moveable; and when air is admitted at such a low level, it has the effect of causing the threads to break. Air-bricks might with advantage be introduced into the walls.

Mr. Cotton, referring to the Government Resolution and to the president's intention to hold three sittings in the week, said the proposal would be very inconvenient for business men. It was all very well for Government officials to say they could meet three times a week, but for men who had to look to their own business as well, it would be very inconvenient.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee said he could see no pressing necessity for hurrying on the work, and that the president might make a representation to Government on the subject.

Dr. Blaney said he would have no objection to attend every day, and be done with the work, if the Commission sat at 10 o'clock. Time was money to them all, but as they had undertaken to do the work, it must be done at any sacrifice in as quick a manner as possible.

Mr. Sorabjee had no objection to attend three sittings a week; but in order to do their work properly, it was absolutely necessary that the witnesses should be cross-examined on important points, even at the sacrifice of some time.

The president said he had to follow the instructions of Government as conveyed in the Resolution he had read. They had to examine some fifty witnesses, and at the rate of one witness a week, it would occupy them a year to get through the evidence. He intended to have three sittings a week, namely on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

After some further discussion, it was arranged that the Commission should meet on Mondays and Saturdays. The Commission then adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day (Monday).

QUARANTINE AT ADEN.

A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* was issued on Saturday, containing the following notification:—

Bombay Castle, 6th September, 1884.

In exercise of the power conferred by Act I. of 1870, the following Rules for Quarantine against Cholera have been made by the Government of Bombay with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council: they will take effect from the 3rd instant in the Port of Aden as a temporary measure:—

I.—The Commander of every vessel, including buggalows or other native craft, arriving from the Port of Bombay shall, before entering the harbour, indicate by signal the port from which such vessel has come.

II.—Such Commander shall not, except as hereinafter provided, allow any communication, either with the pilot boat, except orally, or with the shore, or with an other vessel or boat in the harbour.

III.—Immediately on any such arrival being signalled, the Health Officer or [illegible] alongside the vessel, and, if the [illegible] indicates with the opportunity of delivering a letter to the shore is desirable, shall direct the vessel to the quarantine appointed and notified in that behalf, there to remain for a period of [illegible] from the date of arrival in the harbour, or for the shorter period prescribed in Rule IV., and undergo disinfection, which should apply as well to crew, passengers, effects and susceptible goods. The Health Officer shall also direct the Commander to prohibit, during the period for which the vessel remains at the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, all communication, except such as is hereinafter provided for, between such vessel and the shore, or other vessels and boats in the harbour. If communication with the shore is allowed, the vessel shall anchor at such place as may be pointed out by the Port authorities, having regard to the season of the year, and no communication shall be allowed with the pilot boat, otherwise than orally, or with the shore, or other vessel, unless, having both re-married, one or other of them shall have been divorced a second time. But if a man after divorce re-marries and becomes a widower, he may take back his first wife and *vice versa*. It should be mentioned that the newspapers are to be prohibited from publishing the evidence in divorce trials.—*Times.*

IV.—If the Health Officer of the Port has sufficient evidence that no cases of a suspicious nature have taken place on board during the voyage, and if the vessel is besides in good hygienic condition, the duration of the quarantine will be diminished according to the following scale:—

After eight days of voyage.....		six days of quarantine	
Do. nine	do.	..... five	do.
Do. ten	do.	..... four	do.
Do. eleven	do.	..... three	do.
Do. twelve	do.	..... two	do.
Do. thirteen	do. and upwards ...	twenty-four hours of	quarantine.

V.—During the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid, any case or cases of cholera should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of seven days from the date of the last case occurring, and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rule III.

VI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Resident as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of seven days. If a case of cholera occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

VII.—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

VIII.—It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores and other articles, as may be required on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine to be subsequently removed [illegible]

IX.—All vessels arriving at Aden which may have communicated with vessels coming from the Port of Bombay shall be subjected to the same quarantine as vessels arriving at Aden from the Port of Bombay.

X.—All vessels which have undergone quarantine in the manner above prescribed shall have the fact clearly stated on their Bills of Health.

VOLUNTEERING IN QUETTA.

THE Quetta Volunteer Corps is, we believe, the only one in all India which admits natives amongst its ranks. We understand that Europeans and men of mixed descent, however distant their European connexion may be, can be enrolled as volunteers; and we have heard of Parsis being enlisted and of their forming in one station a small corps for themselves. It might be said that the Parsis have come from the west, at least half way from Vilayet, that they are in religion, custom and dress, sometimes in complexion, as truly foreigners in India as we are. Quetta is probably the only body of volunteers in which Europeans or Eurasians stand shoulder to shoulder beside Hindus, Sikhs, and, if we are not mistaken, Muhammadans. Moreover, the native element prevails amongst the men who have enrolled themselves in Quetta and Peshin, who muster above a hundred strong. The Asiatics form considerably more than half the number. The Quetta Volunteers consist of two companies. Together with their comrades at arms in Peshin, in the Harnai and at Sibi, they form the Beluchistan Volunteer Rifles. Sir B. Sandeman is their honorary Colonel; Major J. E. P. Mosley, their Commandant. Amongst their officers at Quetta there is a political officer, several clerks, and a Parsi. It is now a little more than a year since the corps was established; its first anniversary was celebrated last July by a grand ball in the darbar-hall. During this first year the men have evidently worked hard and well. To judge from the matches amongst themselves, and from those fired off against regular soldiers, their shooting is good. The Volunteers had recently two matches with the picked shots of a company of the British regiment here, and beat them by more than fifty points at one contest, and by more than ninety at the other. A tug of war with the picked shots of the whole regiment, which was anticipated with great interest, has not yet come off. As to the matches amongst themselves, the first was fired from August 18 to 20; the distances were yards 200, 500 and 600. The first prize, a handsome silver cup, presented by Sir R. Sandeman, was gained by Lieutenant H. Nichols. At the second match, 21st and 22nd instant, the prize, a silver cream jug, was carried off by Lieutenant Ainsworth. The fourth match, on the 24th instant, was the native volunteers' contest in which prizes were offered ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 5.—*Englishman.*

THE FRENCH DIVORCE ACT.

THE Divorce Act which the Branch owes to M. Naquet's untiring efforts has only been law a week or two, and already several thousand suits have been set down on the cause list in Paris alone. This is to be explained by the fact that the new law places couples who have been judicially separated for more than three years in the position of English couples over whom a decree nisi has been pronounced. They can now have their decrees made absolute by a simple application to that effect from one or other of the parties. As the annual average of judicial separations in France during the last twenty years has exceeded six thousand the number of people who stand qualified for divorce without further process must be reckoned by the ten thousand so that the Courts will have to dispose of enormous arrears before the ordinary regular case under the new Act comes on for trial. It is of importance that this Act should be well understood in this country, for it will affect many English people who have married French husbands or wives, and some of these may indeed be agreeably surprised to learn how many are the grounds on which ill-mated persons can now claim relief from an irksome bond. The French Act goes much further than the English and the first thing to be said of it is that it enables two principles which are novel to the legislation of this and other countries, and one of which is somewhat repugnant to those who take the highest view of marriage as a union *for* better or worse. Hitherto it has been mutual, except in Scotland, to allow the husband more latitude in moral misconduct than the wife; and in France this was markedly the case, for while a husband could sue for a judicial separation on the ground of his wife's infidelity the husband's unfaithfulness was only regarded as criminal when it was aggravated by certain very gross and rarely occurring circumstances. To an amendment moved in the Senate by the distinguished Protestant Pastor De Pressense Frenchwomen will owe that the misbehaviour of a husband will for the future be treated as heinous in exactly the same degree as that of the wife. What is wrong in Gaia will be wrong in Gaius, and we may see at once that the social effects of this reform, which will make it a serious thing for men to trifle ever so little with their connubial duties, are likely to be far-reaching and can hardly fail to be beneficial. But we greatly doubt the expediency of granting a divorce in unduly other cases specifically provided for in the Act. Henceforth if a husband or wife is sentenced to what the French call *une peine infamante*—that is, to transportation or penal servitude—the consort will be entitled to a divorce by merely proving the conviction. This is quite a new thing and when we come to consider the manifold offences which are to be included under the head of *injures graves* (moral injuries)—another good plea in a divorce suit—we find that French couples will practically be able to get severance whenever any sort of domestic trouble arises between them.

Of what the Act of 1857 called "cruelty" there is so much, is a thing of which our own Divorce Law hardly takes cognisance. What we call cruelty—that is, blows, brutality, systematic harshness and unkindness—is provided for in the French Act under the head of Excès, and Sevices; but, likewise, is the offence by which one consort affronts or brings obloquy upon the other. Habitual drunkenness is to be treated as an injury, and few will deny that this is done. The drunkard may be a good husband or wife when sober; but the time seems to have come when people who have long endured the misery of being linked to a creature hopelessly addicted to drink should get relief. The great argument in favour of enabling a man or woman to put a drunken mate away is that this will doubtless diminish the crimes of violence which result from drunken brawls, and also save children from the contamination of a drunken father's or mother's example. On the other hand, there appears no sufficient reason why the injure which consists in a consort's "habitually insulting the relatives of the other" should be admitted as cause for a divorce. The Parisians have already nicknamed this clause as one "for the protection of mother-in-law." The general tendency of the Act is that when husband and wife have got to be intentionally offensive to each other they should be put asunder, and this principle has been carried so far that offensiveness is defined as any act by which husband or wife draws disgrace on the family name so that the other is ashamed to bear it. Thus while, as already said, a sentence to penal servitude will give the convict's partner a divorce *de jure*, a divorce on the ground of injure may be applied for by a woman whose husband has been sentenced to ordinary imprisonment for theft, who has been expelled from a club for cheating at cards, or from the Army, Navy, or Bar for gross professional misconduct. It will be curious to see how an Act so wide in its application works; but to those who know how sentimentally inclined French juries are it will be a matter for congratulation that divorce cases are to be tried by the ordinary Civil Courts before three judges without juries. No special Courts have been created, and the procedure will be the same as in the suits for judicial separation heretofore. When a petition has been filed the two parties will be summoned privately to the presiding judge's chambers for an attempt at reconciliation—a [illegible] which we believe has never been known to succeed, but which has furnished unlimited jokes with the opportunity of delivering little homilies on conjugal forbearance. When the petition is based on reasons which do not appear to make the reconciliation hopeless, it will be open to the judges to adjourn the hearing of the cause for a year, ordering the parties to live separate in the meanwhile. A decree of divorce may be made absolute at once, subject to the right of appeal by either of the parties. The appeal must be lodged within two months after judgment, and when the Court of Appeal has pronounced a final decree recourse may be had to the Court of Cassation on points of law. The woman divorced at the suit of her husband is to lose her married name, and will be liable to punishment if she continues to bear it against her husband's wishes; she will also lose her dower, and, similarly, the husband who is divorced at his wife's instance will forfeit all the money she may have brought him. Divorced persons will be free to re-marry, and they will even be allowed to re-marry each other, unless, having both re-married, one or other of them shall have been divorced a second time. But if a man after divorce re-marries and becomes a widower, he may take back his first wife and *vice versa*. It should be mentioned that the newspapers are to be prohibited from publishing the evidence in divorce trials.—*Times.*

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It will be remembered that from November 1, 1883, this command was placed on greatly reduced rations which had been accurately calculated to last until March 1, 1884, with a reserve of ten days' full rations for the trip to Littleton Island, when the Sound should freeze over. This reduced ration was composed as follows:—Meat and blubber, 4 1-3 oz.; bread and dog biscuit, 6 oz.; canned vegetables and rice, 1 2-5 oz.; butter and lard, ⅔ oz.; soup and beef extracts, 1-10 oz.; coffee, sugar and pickles raisins, and milk, 1 oz.; making a total of 14 88-100 oz. per day. Shrimps were discovered, but it required 1,300 of them to fill a gill measure. Lichen gathered from the rocks; saxifrage, and boiled seaskins were also eaten. Twenty-two deer weighing about 4 lb. each were killed with shot guns as they prowled around the camp, and with the return of daylight 14 ptarmigan, 60 dovekies, and 1 seal, and in April a bear, a native bear, then 257lb. of good meat. Sergeant Brainard had charge of the issue of provisions, which were carefully weighed in an improvised scale, cartridges serving as weights, and equitably distributed. In March it was found necessary to again reduce the ration, there being nothing left but bread, meat, and tea; and on May 14 the last issue was made. This consisted of six ounces of meat, everything else being exhausted. Some ate it at once, others hoarded it, as a woman to put a drunken mate away is that this will doubtless diminish the crimes of violence which result from drunken brawls, and also save children from the contamination of a drunken father's or mother's example. On the other hand, there appears no sufficient reason why the injure which consists in a consort's "habitually insulting the relatives of the other" should be admitted as cause for a divorce. The Parisians have already nicknamed this clause as one "for the protection of mother-in-law." The general tendency of the Act is that when husband and wife have got to be intentionally offensive to each other they should be put asunder, and this principle has been carried so far that offensiveness is defined as any act by which husband or wife draws disgrace on the family name so that the other is ashamed to bear it. Thus while, as already said, a sentence to penal servitude will give the convict's partner a divorce *de jure*, a divorce on the ground of injure may be applied for by a woman whose husband has been sentenced to ordinary imprisonment for theft, who has been expelled from a club for cheating at cards, or from the Army, Navy, or Bar for gross professional misconduct. It will be curious to see how an Act so wide in its application works; but to those who know how sentimentally inclined French juries are it will be a matter for congratulation that divorce cases are to be tried by the ordinary Civil Courts before three judges without juries. No special Courts have been created, and the procedure will be the same as in the suits for judicial separation heretofore. When a petition has been filed the two parties will be summoned privately to the presiding judge's chambers for an attempt at reconciliation—a [illegible] which we believe has never been known to succeed, but which has furnished unlimited jokes with the opportunity of delivering little homilies on conjugal forbearance. When the petition is based on reasons which do not appear to make the reconciliation hopeless, it will be open to the judges to adjourn the hearing of the cause for a year, ordering the parties to live separate in the meanwhile. A decree of divorce may be made absolute at once, subject to the right of appeal by either of the parties. The appeal must be lodged within two months after judgment, and when the Court of Appeal has pronounced a final decree recourse may be had to the Court of Cassation on points of law. The woman divorced at the suit of her husband is to lose her married name, and will be liable to punishment if she continues to bear it against her husband's wishes; she will also lose her dower, and, similarly, the husband who is divorced at his wife's instance will forfeit all the money she may have brought him. Divorced persons will be free to re-marry, and they will even be allowed to re-marry each other, unless, having both re-married, one or other of them shall have been divorced a second time. But if a man after divorce re-marries and becomes a widower, he may take back his first wife and *vice versa*. It should be mentioned that the newspapers are to be prohibited from publishing the evidence in divorce trials.—*Times.*

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In view of the interest excited by the "cannibal revelations," it may be useful, as affording some comparison, to give the amount of stores with which the Eira expedition found itself after the ship was driven down. The provisions consisted of 1,500 lb. of flour, 400 lb. of bread, a barrel of salt meat, 1,000 lb. of preserved meat, and 800 of soups, tobacco enough to give each man 2 oz. a week, 60 gallons of rum, a few cases of brandy and whisky, some sherry, 6 dozen of champagne, plenty of preserved vegetables, and some small stores. The preserved meats and soups were kept for the boat voyage, and were not used during the winter. They had no lime-juice. Each man received 1 2-5 lb. of fresh meat, 2-5 lb. of preserved vegetables, ½ lb. of flour, tea, and rum every day. More meat was used when the stock was large. Altogether the daily consumption was 35 lb. of meat and 10 lb. of vegetables. The routine during the winter was as follows:—Breakfast for all hands consisting of about 10 lb. of bear and walrus meat, cut up small and made into soup with some vegetables, which was boiled for about four hours. Each man also had about ½ pint of tea, with sugar and milk. This meal was served at 8 a.m. Dinner was at 12-30, when about 15 lb. of bear and walrus were boiled up with vegetables and made into scouce or soup; and each man also had a dough-boy made with ½ lb. of flour, and boiled in the soup. Five o'clock tea consisted of 10 lb. of meat made into soup with vegetables, and a pint of tea. A glass of rum was served out at 6 p. m.

THE GREELY STORES, AND HOW THEY WERE DIVIDED.

It will be remembered that from November 1, 1883, this command was placed on greatly reduced rations which had been accurately calculated to last until March 1, 1884, with a reserve of ten days' full rations for the trip to Littleton Island, when the Sound should freeze over. This reduced ration was composed as follows:—Meat and blubber, 4 1-3 oz.; bread and dog biscuit, 6 oz.; canned vegetables and rice, 1 2-5 oz.; butter and lard, ⅔ oz.; soup and beef extracts, 1-10 oz.; coffee, sugar and pickles raisins, and milk, 1 oz.; making a total of 14 88-100 oz. per day. Shrimps were discovered, but it required 1,300 of them to fill a gill measure. Lichen gathered from the rocks; saxifrage, and boiled seaskins were also eaten. Twenty-two deer weighing about 4 lb. each were killed with shot guns as they prowled around the camp, and with the return of daylight 14 ptarmigan, 60 dovekies, and 1 seal, and in April a bear, a native bear, then 257lb. of good meat. Sergeant Brainard had charge of the issue of provisions, which were carefully weighed in an improvised scale, cartridges serving as weights, and equitably distributed. In March it was found necessary to again reduce the ration, there being nothing left but bread, meat, and tea; and on May 14 the last issue was made. This consisted of six ounces of meat, everything else being exhausted. Some ate it at once, others hoarded it, as a woman to put a drunken mate away is that this will doubtless diminish the crim

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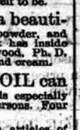

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INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR SEPTEMBER,

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,

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ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

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SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

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☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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ST. PAUL'S LONDON.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

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